The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the America With Advices to Jan. 21.

THE REPAIRS TO THE FLORIDA COMPLETED

A Challenge to Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsage.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

BRISK PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

INTERESTING CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

The steamship *America*, from Southampton arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing our London files to Jan. 21, containing two days' later intelligence than that by the *Hibernia*, which was telegraphed from Halifax on Sunday.

The *Edisto*, of Boston, from New-York for Cette, with a general cargo, has been burnt at sea; crew saved.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Corps Legislatif—The Debates—Mexican Affairs—The Rappahannock and Florida—M. Malespine.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1864.

The bold position taken in the Legislature by the opposition, in favor of liberty, has thrown the Government back upon its old tactic of sounding the alarm of a revolution, in order to frighten people into silence. But parties are too well informed at this moment; the manœuvre is too well comprehended by everybody, to permit this false cry of "wolf!" to affect anything. Even the Emperor, in his speech to a new Cardinal, on the occasion of installation, condescended to indulge in the cry of alarm. And all this because M. JULES FAVRE, declared that the late vote of Paris of 180,000 against 50,000, meant a demand for immediate liberty, and because M. THIERS solemnly warned the Government that if they did not give the desired liberty soon, the people would exact it. These two words were the cause of all this uproar.

On the other hand, it was to be expected that when the tongues of men were released by the decree of the 24th of November, and when the leaders of the old parties came into each other's presence, there would be a fearful clashing of old resentments, a terrible raking up of old sores, a sickening washing of family linen, which could not fail to produce a certain response outside, nor to provoke a certain degree of ebullition in the hot brains of the capital. But the voters of the city have learned too well their power at the ballot-box, and their powerlessness with the bayonet, not to desire to try still further their force in self-government and progressive liberty, and there is not a particle of doubt but that a little more liberty at this time would be accepted as a satisfactory response to the late vote of Paris and as a tranquilizer of the public mind equally profitable to all parties. Most certainly that would be the result for the immediate future.

Since the angry debates on the interior questions of liberty, the Chamber has discussed, for three days, the question of tariffs and free-trade. In these debates, in which the shipping interests enter largely, there were frequent allusions to the "unhappy war in America," but an orator in the opposition declared that this war had not produced the harm which was usually ascribed to it, since the exportations from England had increased immensely during the war.

The late news from Mexico has given great satisfaction to the Government, and now, according to the general belief, the main body of the troops will soon be recalled, and MAXIMILIAN will be placed on the throne. This result is declared to be possible by the Government journals, because such a footing has been gained by the late military movements in Mexico, as to afford Prince MAXIMILIAN a sure guarantee that he can assume the reins of Government without danger, and because, they say, the American Government is prepared to give a promise of recognition to the new order of things.

The Government papers publish also that Mr. CORWIN informs his Government—news which they give to understand comes from M. MERCIER, now here—that the monarchical party is gaining ground rapidly, and that the nation will do well to accept the Austrian Prince.

On the strength of these various reports, it is asserted positively in one of the Government papers this morning that the Archduke will arrive at Paris less than a month hence, on his way to Mexico, and that he will be received at the Tuileries under the title and with the honors of an Emperor.

So far as I can learn, the French Government has not taken any steps to prevent the completion of the Confederate vessel lying in the port of Calais, the *Rappahannock*. The agents of the vessel declare that she entered the port under stress of weather, and that they are therefore entitled to repair under the benefit of the stress of weather clause of the Neutrality Act: and while the Government is collecting testimony in the case, the needed work on the vessel goes on, and she is probably at this moment completed. It is to be oped, however, that she will not be permitted to sail.

The new Captain of the Confederate steamer *Florida* is announced in the papers as having given Capt. WINSLOW, of the *Kearsage*, a challenge to fight the two vessels in the first week in February, six miles from the French shore. But here this challenge is regarded only as a bid for European favor, and as a contradiction to the pretensions of those French citizens who have sued the *Florida* for damages on the ground of her being a privateer, and not a man-of-war. The business of the *Florida* always has been the chase of unarmed merchantmen, and, according to French law, she could not convert herself into a man-of-war in a French port. There is no reason, therefore, to suppose that the destination of the vessel has been changed, and that for the future she is to offer battle to men-of-war when the occasion offers. Since, therefore, the *Florida* will have nothing to gain in a battle with the Federal gunboat, unless her Captain is absolutely certain that he can sink the *Kearsage* without receiving any material damage to his own vessel, it is logical to suppose that the banter to Capt. WINSLOW is merely a trick, and that he intends to run to sea without a fight. We shall probably soon know how the affair is to terminate. A good deal of excitement prevails at Paris in regard to it.

M. MALESPINE, the writer who so ably defended till now the Union cause in the columns of the *Opinion Nationale*, has just published a pamphlet on the Mexican question, entitled a "Solution" of that question, and accompanied by a map showing the operations of the French Army of Occupation up to the present moment. M. MALESPINE demands that an armistice of three months be declared, in order to allow the country to vote with freedom on the question of Empire or no Empire. The pamphlet, which I send you, has created a sensation and been widely read.

The small space of country marked out on the map as occupied by the French provokes a universal laugh of derision. MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

From the Edinburgh Scotchman.

The number of steamers that have left the Clyde since the blockade of the Confederate ports was commenced is upward of sixty, and their purchase price amounts in the aggregate to about £700,000. The selling and building of steamers for this trade has been perhaps the most remunerative speculation during the past year. In many cases vessels were sold at a half more than their original cost. In 1861 and 1862 thirty steamers left the Clyde; of these six were paddle vessels in the river trade, five paddle and six screw vessels in the deep sea trade, and the remainder were new. In 1863 twenty-eight steamers sailed, and of these eleven were river paddle-boats, one a paddle and one a screw in the deep sea trade. Seven were new paddle and eight new screw vessels. The total of their registered tonnage was 6,500 tons, and they were manned by about 800 hands. The havoc that has been made amongst them has been very great. Of the 30 that sailed previously to 1863, only four have escaped, the others being either burned, sunk or captured; while of those that left last year, five have been captured, fifteen are still running, and the remainder are on their way out. During the present month three more steamers have left, and several are fitting out to follow. A few of the captured steamers made only one trip, while others made over a dozen; and on the whole they have paid their owners very well, some of them being a source of great profit to all concerned.—*Scotsman.*

THE FLORIDA.

From the London Herald, Jan. 19.

According to a letter from Brest of the 16th, the Confederate corvette *Florida* has made her trial trips, which were perfectly successful, and her new Captain, MAURICE RICHARD, had waited on the Vice-Admiral and other authorities of the port to announce his approaching departure and to take leave. The letter adds that Capt. RICHARD has informed the Captain of the Federal *Kearsage*, which is still waiting off the port, that he is ready, on leaving, to accept a combat with him anywhere out of the limit of the French waters. Perhaps this is mere bravado, but the people at Brest expect a fight between the two frigates.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

From the London Star, Jan. 18.

On Saturday evening the Emancipation Society held a farewell soirée in honor of Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, who sails for the United States on Saturday next. Mr. WILLIAM EVANS presided on the occasion. M. VICTOR SCHOELCHER, the liberator of the slaves of France, Mr. MORSE, the American Consul, and Mr. HENRY VINCENT, were among the speakers.

In the course of his remarks Mr. THOMPSON described how twenty-nine years ago, in the city of Boston, conspiracie was set on foot for his destruction; how he found a gallows fixed at his door as a hint of the fate to which the great majority of the people of the State wished to bring him; and how, at the same time, he received many illustrations of the kindness entertained toward him by the negroes. He said that during his first visit to Boston he accidentally discovered that a body of 1,000 negroes had been organized for his protection, and that wherever he went he was guarded by these men, who thus gave a bright example of negro gratitude and devotion. He went to America now properly on private business, but happy, at the same time, to have the opportunity to witness the altered state of things in that country; and he hoped as he was present when the cradle of the revolution was rocked, or rather when the abolition principle was, for the first time, borne in the way of open utterance, he might be privileged to see that principle triumphant, and Slavery overthrown while he was there.

ENGLISHMEN AND THE REBELS.

The Elswick Ordnance Company writes to the *Times* denying the statement made by the bankrupt, Z. G. PEARSON, that he shipped Armstrong guns to the rebels. They allege that none of these weapons made by them, or under their authority, have ever been furnished to foreign nations.

ENGLAND.

The recovery of the Princess of Wales is so far advanced that no more bulletins will be issued. The infant prince is quite well.

The Duke of Cleveland died at Raby Castle on Monday, Jan. 18.

The Liverpool *Albion* says: "We hear that a meeting of the creditors took place on Saturday, but, beyond deciding to abandon the lottery scheme, nothing definite was determined. Arrangements are being made to return the money already subscribed."

THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

SHARP CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence between Mr. MURRAY, the English Minister in Dresden, and Baron VAN BEUST, the Saxon President of the Council, has recently become quite sharp. The former wrote:

"DRESDEN, Jan. 5.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I have just received a dispatch from Earl RUSSELL, in which he communicates the views of her Britannic Majesty's Government on the state of things in Schleswig-Holstein. Her Majesty's Government thinks that the most serious consequences might arise if the Federal troops were to enter Schleswig before the powers which signed the Treaty of London have been able to express their sentiments on that matter. In the opinion of the English Government, the conduct of the German troops in Holstein has been contrary not only to the decree of the Diet, but to justice also. Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemburg, must bear the responsibility in common. Although I have not been instructed to communicate to your Excellency the tenour of this dispatch, I have, nevertheless, deemed it my duty to do so; for if the Saxon Government feels disposed, in an affair of the highest importance for all Europe, to listen to the counsels of her Britannic Majesty's Government, there is no time to lose, the course of things in the Duchies being such that all the efforts of the English Government to maintain peace between the German Confederation and Denmark may be neutralized by the events of a single day. Accept, etc.,

CH. A. MURRAY.

Baron de BEUST sent the subjoined sharp answer, bearing the same date:

I have just received the note with which you have this day honored me, and hasten to reply thereto. You make known to me, in this note, the tenor of a dispatch from Earl RUSSELL, adding that you have not been instructed to communicate it to me. I regret that you have, nevertheless, thought proper to make me acquainted with it, for you cannot but be aware of the necessity imposed on me of designating the passages, the offensive language of which is only equaled by the inconsiderateness of the assertions, which do not hesitate to assail the honor of our flag. You say that, "in the opinion of the English Government, the conduct of the German troops in Holstein has been contrary not only to the decree of the Diet, but to justice also, and that Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg must bear the responsibility in common. This is the first time I have heard of any such conduct on the part of the German troops in Holstein. I should be inclined to ask you for facts in support of such a rash assertion. If I refrain from doing so, it is because the conduct of the Federal troops in a Federal country, which they have entered in virtue of a Federal resolution, is a subject which in no way concerns a foreign Government. To render responsible Bavaria and Wurtemburg, which have not even sent any troops, is a further proof of ignorance concerning what is now passing in Germany. You tell me, lastly, that if the troops of the Confederation should enter Schleswig before the Powers which signed the Treaty of London have been able to express their sentiments on that matter, the most serious consequences might result. The Federal Diet, you are aware, is about to decide on the propositions made to it relative to the Duchy of Schleswig. The advice which Her Britannic Majesty's Government has sent us is certainly of a nature to call for the attention of the King's Government, and it will not fail to be the object of a serious examination. But you will permit me to observe that, with a Government jealous of its honor and dignity there can be no more efficacious means than a threat of violence to make it brave the consequences of a decision dictated by that sentiment. Accept, &c., BEUST.

Subsequently Mr. MURRAY attempted to explain away this offensive interpretation of Lord RUSSELL'S dispatch, but that he did not do so successfully, is apparent from the following paragraph of a letter from Baron VON BEUST, dated Jan. 8:

M. LE MINISTRE: Permit me to recall to your recollection that you alluded to reprehensible conduct on the part of the German troops, including therefore the Saxon troops in Holstein. A reproach of this kind strikes at military honor, therefore at the honor of the flag, and I owe it to the brave army of the King to repel the reproach with energy. You cite one single fact in its support. If this fact be correct, which remains to be confirmed, I have no doubt it will meet with disapproval, although it would not in any way justify the accusation of conduct "contrary to justice." It is, nevertheless, my duty to repeat once more, that when Federal troops occupy a territory of the Confederation by order of the Diet, we cannot recognize the right of any foreign Government to demand in any quarter an explanation of their conduct.

I trust I may hope that, after having laid my last note before Earl RUSSELL, you will have the kindness to pursue the same source with the communication I have the honor to address you to-day. Receive, &c.,

(Signed) BEUST.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE WAR.

La France asserts that the first act of Prussia and Austria will be to order the Duke of Augustenburg to quit Holstein.

The *Nation* states that an English squadron will receive orders to go to Heligoland.

The Dresden *Journal* says: "If some of the Federal Governments had foreseen that it was the intention of the great Powers to uphold the London Treaty under all circumstances, the promise of leaving the succession question open having thus been a deception, they would have voted for occupation at the outset. The Governments who have rejected the Austro-Prussian proposal do not shun a war; they only wish that the German people should clearly understand for what purpose it is to be undertaken. Should the proposal of Hesse be accepted, the majority of the Diet would be just as much entitled to carry it out as the great German Powers would be unjustified in entering Holstein without the adhesion of the Diet.

A telegram from Breslau of Jan. 17, says: "Plans for running special trains to convey the Austrian troops have been arranged. Prussian and Austrian officers have arrived here to superintend the operations."

The transit of the Austrians through Prussia will begin on Jan. 20, and last for several days.

The *Nord-Deutsche Zeitung* of Jan. 16 says:

"During the last few days great activity has been shown by the Berlin military authorities, in consequence of the resolution passed by the Federal Diet on the 14th. The plan of military operations has been determined, with the assistance of Austrian officers. The Austrians will, it is said, avail themselves of the Lower Silesian Railroad, and avoid passing through Saxony. The declaration of Saxony at the sitting of the Federal Diet of the 14th, will hardly prevent the entry of Austrian and Prussian troops into Schleswig, as soon as the short delay has expired which is allowed by the ultimatum addressed to Denmark by the two great German Powers."

The troops destined for Schleswig will be forwarded on the 20th, divided temporarily into fifty separate trains of 1,000 men each, by way of Breslau and Berlin.

The review of the Austrian troops, destined for Schleswig, took place at Vienna, on Jan. 18. Field-Marshal Lieut. VON GABLENZ, will take the command of the troops, whose strength has been exaggerated. Instead of 50,000, they hardly number 20,000 men.

It is asserted that the Lower House of the Reichsrath, will refuse the credit of 10,000,000 florins demanded by the Government, to cover the expenses of execution in Schleswig.

The Danes are reported to be busily engaged in breaking up the ice upon the Schlei. The order for the evacuation of the Castle of Gattorp has been revoked.

A dispatch from Vienna, of Jan. 17, announces that Count RECHBERG forwarded a dispatch to the Austrian Minister at Munich on the 10th. He points out that Austria and Prussia could not allow themselves to be outvoted at the Federal Diet, and expresses a hope that the minor States will reunite with the two great Powers. The dispatch ends by stating the conviction of the Government that the Schleswig question would be brought to a solution with honor and profit, or with disgrace and loss, according as Germany keeps within or outsteps the limits of legality.

The Copenhagen *Dagbladet* says:

"The ultimatum of Austria and Prussia delivered to the foreign Minister on the 16th demands the retraction of the Constitution of the 18th November before this day, and the temporary return to the *status quo* existing before its promulgation. What will happen if Denmark complies with this unjustifiable demand, they do not state. If, on the other hand, the ultimatum should not be complied with, they threaten all the misfortunes at their command, commencing with the withdrawal of their Ambassadors. It is self-evident that no idea can be entertained of compliance with the ultimatum. What will happen then depends upon eventualities in Europe and Germany. We may observe that, in case of war, the German armies will require from three to four weeks to collect the necessary strength. By that time the Danish army will be larger than ever, and the fortified works be able to hold in check an enemy nearly twice as strong."

FRANCE.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

From the Moniteur.

The dispatches come down to Dec. 4th from Celaya, the present headquarters, and to the 15th from Vera Cruz. A letter from the City of Mexico confirms the news of the occupation of Guanajuanto by Gens. DOUAY and MEJIA; of Zamora by Gen. BERTHIER and the division Marquez; also, of Salamanca and Leon. The capture of the last three named places must necessarily lead to the fall of Guadalajara, the second city in Mexico, and the capital of the State of Jalisco. It rivals the City of Mexico in political, manufacturing, and mining importance. The characteristic fact in this phase of the campaign is the constant retreat of the Juarist troops, who yield the ground to our soldiers without daring to dispute a single position or town. The inhabitants continue to receive the Franco-Mexican army with every demonstration of joy, and in a number of places a national guard has been formed to maintain order. Whilst the Juarists are thus driven back toward the north, the organization of the national army is being actively continued. Almost the whole of the old Mexican staff have given their adhesion to the Regency. More than 15 Generals of Division, 80 Generals of Brigade, 200 Colonels and a number of officers of other ranks have joined the new Government. Among the civil functionaries who have separated from JUAREZ is mentioned M. VIDAURRI, Governor of the States of New-Leon and Cohahuila, who is one of the most important men in the country. Three Mexican divisions have been already completely formed, and a fourth is being rapidly organized.

MAXIMILIAN.

From the Memorial Diplomatique.

The visit which the Archduke MAXIMILIAN and the Princess CHARLOTTE intend to pay to the Court of the Tuileries, before they embark to Mexico, is not confined to a simple act of courtesy. The decided intention of the future Sovereign of Mexico is to pass several weeks in Paris, in order to come to an understanding with the Emperor of the French on all the principal questions of internal and foreign policy of the new monarchical establishment. "I am anxious," the Archduke is said to have lately observed, "to acquit as much as lies in my power the debt of gratitude which Mexico has contracted towards France; I cannot better do it than by becoming the most loyal and the most faithful ally of NAPOLEON III., of whom, every one knows, I have always been the most sincere admirer."

La France says: "The Archduke MAXIMILIAN will come to Paris in February with the title of Emperor, and will be received with the honors due to that rank."

REINFORCEMENTS.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, FRIDAY, Dec. 18.

Further reinforcements are under orders for Mexico. They comprise a regiment of the line, a squadron of hussars, and a battalion of an African corps, I believe the Zephyrs, a corps which consists exclusively of men so refractory to discipline, that they have to be weeded out of the line and Chasseurs, and employed only in outlying districts, where they can exert their prowess exclusively on their enemies. In a town they are almost equally formidable to their friends. They are capital soldiers, but the natives wherever they are quartered are deserving of commiseration.

SKATING IN PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 18, 1864.

The frost is to-day more severe than it was yesterday. The rain falls in congealed drops, and the ponds in the Bois de Boulogne are still the rendezvous of the fashionable world and the masons, whom the weather has deprived of work. Skating is as fashionable as M. THIERS' political ideas, and an agreeable fashion it is. It allows a *sans-gêne* which in the Paris *salons* is seldom permitted. The costumes worn by the skaters, both male and female, are even more fantastic than the *toilettes* one sees at Trouville or Biarritz. The head-dresses of the ladies are in many cases borrowed from Northern and Eastern Europe, and when the bonnet is worn it covers well the ears and throat. All along the ponds is a row of chairs filled with dames attired in the most luxurious style. Their carriages are drawn up in long files on the avenue behind them; and at their sides are footmen, whose business it is to carry away a kind of fur bag containing a hollow globe filled with hot water, wherewith, when looking at the skaters, their mistresses keep their feet warm. There are now skating professors in Paris, as there are dancing masters. For 20f. one may, in a garden spread over with very smooth asphalt, learn the *pas de la réverence, de la Nymphe, d'Apollon, d'Adonis, de Vénus, or de la Guirlande*, which is a very complicated one. The most remarked among the fair skaters is an American lady who, on several occasions, helped the Empress to accomplish the perilous voyage from one bank to the other of the pond which is known by the name of *Lac Supérieur*. A Polish lady has also attracted great attention, as much because of her grace and beauty as of her agility.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A dispatch from Paris of Jan. 18 says:

"The Committee on the Address in the Corps Legislatif proposed to-day the following modifications in the draught of the address. For the words, 'We should regret our satisfactory relations with Russia becoming less friendly,' to substitute the words: 'We hope that the spirit of conciliation which animates the two Sovereigns will succeed in removing all that can create any obstacle to the satisfactory relations between the two Powers."

The debate on the financial paragraph will commence to-morrow.

Official advices from Mexico state that the army in all places is coming to the support of the new Government. Three divisions are already formed, and the fourth is being organized.

An accident happened on Jan. 17 to Baron JAMES ROTHSCHILD, who, in quitting the house of the Governor of the Bank after a dinner party, dislocated his knee.

Admiral HAMELIN is dead.

It is said that the Bank of France lost $400,000 in gold on the 16th.

One thousand two hundred bales of cotton from Salonica were sold at Marseilles last week at 280f. to 285f.; and 60 bales from Tarsus, at 247f. 50c.

It was difficult to effect sales in the Paris Corn market last week at 50c. reduction.

The Provincial markets are dull.

The Paris Flour market was quiet at a reduction of 1f. the sack.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin journals assert that Denmark will be ready to take part in the Conference proposed by England, provided France will also participate.

The reply of the King to the address of the Upper House may be summarized as follows:

"The objects of the demand of the Government were, firstly, the fulfillment of Federal obligations. Secondly, the preservation of the power and honor of Prussia against attack while such fulfillment was taking place. The Government must be prepared for all eventualities in order to preserve the rights of Germany equally with the honor and power of Prussia."

The reply is countersigned by all the Ministers.

SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid, of Jan. 18, says:

"The Ministry has been constituted to-day, as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of State, LORENZO ARRAZOLA; Minister of Justice, ALVAREZ; Minister of Finance, TRAPITA; Minister of the Interior, BENAVIDES; Minister of War, Gen. LERSUNDI; Minister of the Colonies, CASTRO; Minister of the Public Works, MOGANO.

The Cabinet is not considered likely to remain long as at present formed."

ITALY.

The Prince and Princess ANTOINE BONAPARTE have arrived at Naples.

The *Diritto* publishes an address from GARIBALDI announcing the formation of a committee to promote Italian union.

He invites the Italians to rally around this centre and to recognize its authority.

The *Diritto* has been seized, and the case will be brought before the courts.

A dispatch has been published from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Chevalier NIGRA, accepting the proposition for a restricted Congress.

POLAND.

A telegram from Thom of Jan. 18, says: "News received here from Warsaw, announces that 48 citizens have been induced by the Commissioners of Police, to proceed to the Governor of the city, to request him to intercede with the Czar for his acceptance of an address, expressing the loyalty of the citizens of Warsaw. They were kindly received. Gen. MIEROSLAWSKI has been dismissed from his post as General Organizer of the Revolutionary Forces. He is, nevertheless, actively engaged at Liege, in services for the national cause.

The Insurgent KAUCK has retreated with a few followers into Galacia, his detachment having been dispersed.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has ordered an inquiry to be made into the facts relative to the intended attempt of TRABUCO on the life of the Emperor, as it is feared they may compromise Switzerland.

PORTUGAL.

A dispatch from Lisbon of Jan. 17, says:

"The Channel fleet has arrived at Lisbon. A modification of the Ministry has taken place. The Ministers of War and Interior retire.

Commercial and Financial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 19—P. M.

COTTON—Sales, two days, 5,500 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. Market dull, and ⅛d. lower, except for American, which is steady.

The Manchester market is irregular, and tending downward.

BREADSTUFFS tending upward. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT advanced 1d.@2d., under the warlike aspect. CORN firmer; Mixed, 30s. 6d.

PROVISIONS steady. BEEF steady. PORK firm. BACON steady. LARD firm at 42s. 6d.@43s. TALLOW dull and tending downward.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar inactive. Coffee steady. Rice steady. Linseed Oil quiet and steady. Resin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine—No sales. Petroleum firm; Refined, 1s. 10½d.@1s. 11d.

LATER.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—2 P. M.

COTTON sales to-day, 2,000 bales, including 300 to speculators and exporters. The Market is very dull, and slightly lower. BREADSTUFFS steady and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and steady. Sugar very dull. Produce inactive. PETROLEUM firm; Refined, 1s. 11d.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 20—P. M.

Consols for money, 90¼@90⅝.

Illinois Central Shares, 25@24 discount; Erie Shares, 64¾@65¾.

The Bank rate has been advanced to 8 per cent., owing to the heavy drain of bullion.

OPERATIONS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Averill Again in the Saddle—He has a Sharp Fight with Rosser and Defeats Him—The Rebel Raiders Making Rapid Tracks Backward—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Again Clear of the Enemy.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

A special dispatch to the *American*, dated Cumberland, Md., Feb. 3, 12 M., says:

"The guard of one company of infantry, posted at Patterson's Creek Bridge, eight miles east of Cumberland, was attacked at 1:30 P. M., yesterday, by 500 rebel cavalry, under Col. ROSSER, and after a spirited resistance, in which two of our men were killed and three wounded, the greater part of the company were captured. This accomplished, the rebels set fire to the bridge, and, leaving it to its destruction, started off with their prisoners. The employes of the railroad succeeded in staying the fire, and saved the bridge, with only slight partial damage.

Gen. AVERILL, with his command, who had been sent out from Martinsburgh by Gen. KELLY, this morning, overtook the rebels near Springfield, and a severe engagement ensued. The rebels were driven through Springfield, and thence to and south of Burlington. Many of the rebels were killed and wounded, and our captures are large, including the recovery of our own men taken yesterday at Patterson's Creek, and many horses.

The enemy are making rapid tracks for the back country, hotly pursued by our cavalry. The intended raid on New-Creek has been thwarted by Gen. AVERILL'S quick movements and the other ample arrangements made by Gen. KELLY, and their unimportant success is turned into a complete rout and discomfiture.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now entirely clear of the enemy, and the full operation of the line will be at once resumed.

The weather is clear and cool.

CAPTURE OF THE WAGON TRAIN.

From the Wheeling Register, Feb. 1.

We learn from the passengers who arrived last evening from New-Creek some additional particulars in regard to the capture of the train between New-Creek and Petersburgh. On Saturday afternoon, about twenty-seven miles from New-Creek, at the junction of the Moorfield and Petersburgh roads, a supply-train, consisting of ninety-two six-mule teams, was attacked by the rebels, and the whole train was captured. The Twenty-third Illinois Regiment had come down to the junction of the roads for the purpose of guarding the train into Petersburgh, and soon after their arrival were attacked by the rebels with artillery, and beaten back in confusion. The regiment is said to be pretty badly cut up. The train was accompanied by five or six hundred men, most of whom were completely panic stricken. The train was regarded as a most valuable one. Most of the men succeeded in making their escape, but the mules and horses, about four hundred in number, the wagons and contents, were captured.

Major DODRIDGE and his assistant, Mr. CLINE, occupied an ambulance in the rear of the train. They were going to Petersburgh to pay off the troops, and had a considerable sum of money with them. As the rebels commenced shelling the rear of the train, Mr. CLINE, with the assistance of others, cut a horse loose from the ambulance, and started a man back to New-Creek with the money. Major DODRIDGE and Mr. CLINE, reached the city last evening. Demoralized soldiers were constantly reporting themselves at New-Creek.

The rebels who attacked the train came down the Moorefield road, and are supposed to have been lying in wait for the train for several days. At last accounts, Col. THOBURN had succeeded in escaping with the Petersburgh garrison, and had passed safely through Greenland Gap, which rendered him quite safe.

The Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

WHEELING, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Gen. KELLY telegraphs this afternoon to Gov. BORREMAN that the rebels have been driven back from the line of the railroad at all points, and are now in full retreat, vigorously pursued by our troops. The damage to the North Branch and Patterson Creek bridges is but trifling.

The railroad will be in working order in two days. Gov. BORREMAN also received a dispatch from Gallipolis, stating that the steamer *Levi*, which left that place for Charleston, W. V., last night, was captured and burnt at Red House, on the Kanawha River. Brig.-Gen. SCAMMON and one of his staff were taken prisoners. The rest of the passengers and crew were released. The rebels also burned the telegraph office at Red House.

The telegraph line is now working over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

ANOTHER PRIZE STEAMER.

The Blockade-Runner Rosita Captured by the Transport Western Metropolis—Attempt to Scuttle and Blow Up the Prize—Interesting Account of the Seizure.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1864.

We left New-Orleans Jan. 26, 9 A. M. for this port direct, and were over the bar at S. W. Pass same day at 6 P. M. The steamer *Matanzas* left on the same morning one hour earlier. The steamship *Mississippi* was to have sailed on the Saturday previous, but owing to some disarrangement of her propeller was obliged to remain for repairs; she will probably get away by the 30th; she is to bring home the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment. The steamer *Gray Jacket* is still ashore at Pass a l'Outre; her cargo has nearly all been lightered from her, and she will very soon be got off.

On the morning of the 28th, at 9 A. M., we sighted a steamer burning soft coal, steering N. N. E. Soon after we saw her she changed her course to S. W., before the wind. We immediately gave chase, and came up with her at 12 A. M., in latitude 24° 47', longitude 83° 57'; on nearing her, she hoisted the British flag and hove to. On coming alongside, we immediately lowered a boat, armed a crew with revolvers and cutlasses, and sent our second officer, Mr. CROWN, on board of her, with Acting-Lieut. S. W. PENNINGTON, Acting-Master D. S. MURPHY, United States Navy, and Lieut. G. S. STEWART, United States Army, passengers, who volunteered to accompany him. On examination of her papers, they found her to be the steamer *Rosita*. The Captain informed them he was from Havana on the 25th, bound to Nassau. When asked, "Why on this side of the Gulf if bound to that port?" he replied that he had been "blown off."

The only papers received was her register and crew list. The Captain told them that his manifest and clearance were taken from him on the day previous by a Spanish man-of-war. There is little doubt but that they were thrown overboard with other valuable papers, as one of her officers was seen to dispose of a bundle in that manner. We attempted to rescue the parcel, but it was a fruitless attempt.

Without any further ceremony her flag was struck down, and her officers and crew were informed that they were prisoners, and to make ready to be taken on board the *Western Metropolis*. Our second officer immediately reported back to Capt. HILTON, and he at once dispatched a crew of engineers, firemen and sailors, and gave him charge of the steamer. The officers and crew of the *Rosita*, numbering twenty-five, were immediately taken on board of us and placed under a strong guard.

Our officers, on taking charge, found her to be in a sinking condition, some three feet of water already in the hold. She was found to be scuttled, and the plug taken out from her sea-cock. We immediately dispatched our two carpenters on board, with force pump and means to repair. In a short time she was reported to be safe, and quite free from water. The engineer, Mr. BURNS, on taking charge of her engine, found less than one cock of water in her boiler, with 35 pounds pressure steam, and safety valve fastened down. It is perfectly evident they intended to destroy her, and would have accomplished it, had we not too quickly discovered their work.

Her officers and crew, on being taken aboard of us, and learning that they had been captured by an unarmed transport, were somewhat vexed, and said, "had they been aware of the fact they would have caused us much more trouble." Whatever they might have known would have favored them but little, as our Captain was intent on capturing or sinking her. After proper preparation we took her in tow for Key West—arrived there on the 29th, 7 A. M.

On arrival, Capt. HILTON immediately reported to Admiral BAILEY, and delivered up to him the steamer with her officers and crew for condemnation as a blockade-runner and a prize. Her officers and crew, on being searched, were found to have on their persons some thousand dollars in gold. The owner of the cargo was one of her officers, and he did not pretend to deny but that they were bound to a Confederate port. He said her cargo would purchase in Mobile 400 bales of cotton. She was freighted mostly with liquors and ammunition—a very valuable cargo for the Confederates.

The steamer *Rosita* is a side-wheel vessel, nearly new, and is very fast; was commanded by Capt. ATNEY, formerly of the Gulf trade. She is 150 feet long, 25 feet beam, 7 feet hold, and is of about 400 tons burden. She has a beam engine with a 26 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. Her machinery is in good order. She is estimated to be worth, with cargo, $50,000.

The steamer *North Point* was in Key West receiving cargo. She was to sail for New-Orleans on the 30th. The U. S. steamer *De Soto* was receiving coal at the Government dock.

On the day previous to our arrival in Key West, the loyal citizens of that place held an enthusiastic meeting, the object of which was to appoint a committee to coöperate with the committee recently appointed at St. Augustine, for the purpose of taking measures to bring back the State of Florida into the Union. Some 500 persons are said to have been present. CHAS. HOWE presided at the meeting; Hon. N. VON PFISTER acted as Secretary. After the Chairman had stated the object of the meeting, Hon. N. G. PLANTS offered a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted, and a committee of seven appointed to coöperate with the St. Augustine committee. The meeting was addressed by Hon. PHILIP FRAZER, Hon. N. G. PLANTS, Admiral BAILEY, and a number of other prominent citizens.

At 5 P. M., having made all necessary disposition in regard to the prize, we got under weigh. As we were coming out, the steamer *McClellan* passed us going in. She is bound to this port. We have had a very pleasant run since we left Key West, making the trip from that port in four days.

I am, yours very respectfully,

S. P. YOUNG.

Purser steamship *Western Metropolis*.

CARD FROM THE PASSENGERS OF THE WESTERN METROPOLIS.

We, the undersigned passengers on board the United States transport steamship *Western Metropolis*, from New-Orleans to New-York, take this method of expressing our acknowledgments to Capt. WM. B. HILTON, and the officers of his ship for their gentleman like conduct and courteous treatment we have received at their hands during our passage, and also to testify to their ability and success in managing and navigating their ship. We wish particularly to express our thanks for the kindness with which the sick and discharged soldiers were treated while on board—treatment which other transports would do well to imitate.

The *Western Metropolis*, "long may she stem the blue wave," and her present steward ever cater for her table.

Maj. S. S. Seward, U. S. A.; Capt. J. T. Foster, U. S. A.; Capt. L. Newman, U. S. A.; Asst.-Surg. C. M. Tenney, U. S. A.; Lieut. G. S. Stewart, U. S. A.; Lieut. Chas. J. Ackert, U. S. A.; Lieut. R. B. Rodgers, U. S. A.; Lieut. Wm. P. Purdy, U. S. A.; Lieut. Snyder, U. S. A.; Lieut. Gardner, U. S. A.; Capt. Parker; Capt. Nat. Goodwin; Lieut. L. W. Pennington, U. S. N.; Act. Mast. C. S. Murphy, U. S. N.; John B. Trott, U. S. N.; Capt. Vandenburg, U. S. A.; Surg. J. F. Plant, U. S. A.; W. P. Haskell; Samuel M. Seward; J. G. Bond.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The United States Supreme Court is still considering the case of GREENE C. BRONSON *et al.*, appellants *vs.* The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company *et al.*, and three other cases in that connection. There is much entanglement, and the issue involves seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

General Burnside at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 3.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE reviewed the troops in camp at Readville this afternoon. Gov. ANDREWS and both branches of the Legislature, with other State officials and members of the City Government, were present at the review.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Rebel Advance in Force on Newbern.

The National Troops Retire to Their Defences.

NEWBERN, Monday, Feb. 1.
VIA FORT MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

To Maj.-Gen. Butler:

Early this morning our outposts at Bachelors Creek were attacked by the enemy, represented to be in force of about 15,000 strong, consisting of HOKES' Brigade and PICKETT'S entire division. It being impracticable to make an adequate defence, our force fell back in good order, destroying the camps, abandoning but few stores, with a loss of fifty to one hundred men and one section of light artillery.

Our forces are now so arranged that we are confident of a successful resistance.

Almost simultaneously with this attack, the enemy advanced on the south side of the Trent, with what force is difficult to estimate, and were handsomely repulsed.

Communication continues with Morehead City, but the enemy are near the railroad with the evident intention of cutting it.

The Commander of Beaufort is aware of the situation and will use every effort to prevent any interruption with the road.

[Signed,] J. W. PALMER, Brig.-Gen.

LATER.

The section of artillery supposed to have been captured, is at Beach Creek and may be preserved.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. HOWES, arrived this morning with twenty-one rebel prisoners from Newbern, recently captured in North Carolina by the Ninth

Pardon and Release of a Notorious Scoundrel

MR. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
SING SING, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform the public through the columns of your paper that the notorious forger and school swindler, "Col. MERRITT," alias "Col. Nelson," "Col. PARKER," "Stansbury," &c., &c., has made his escape from Sing Sing prison. He did not break through the walls of that institution, but effected his escape *by means of a pardon granted him by Gov. Seymour.* We have known of many cases in which it would seem that this pardoning power of the Executive has been abused, but we never dreamed that such a flagrant case as this could occur. MERRITT *is a professional rogue.* The detective police of most of our large cities have been on his track since 1860, and his portrait occupies a prominent place in the "rogues' gallery" of Philadelphia. He was arrested in West Chester, Penn., in 1861, for forgery, but managed to make his escape after a few days' confinement. He operated extensively in the vicinity of New-York during the Spring of 1860, and, to our certain knowledge, succeeded in playing the "confidence game" upon a dozen or more proprietors of boarding-schools. He again made his appearance here in March, 1862, when we caused his arrest for attempting to pass upon us a forged draft for $250. He was brought to trial in December following, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. It was a clear case, *as we caught him in the act*, and the jury found him guilty scarcely leaving their seats. There was no chance for any defence, though he had able counsel.

To show the extent of this swindler's operations, we copy from a letter (inclosing an excellent photographic likeness of MERRITT) which we received last March, from Mr. FRANKLIN, Chief of Detective Police, Philadelphia. Speaking of MERRITT, Mr. FRANKLIN writes:

"He is almost ubiquitous. We have been after him since the beginning of 1861—now in New-Hampshire, then at St. Louis, Mo., next in Maryland, &c., &c. We obtained his picture in Concord, N. H. Introduced himself there to the F. F.'s as Col. ALEX. H. NELSON, (of the Fifty-ninth Fusileers,) son of Judge NELSON. Leaving Concord, he went to White River Junction, and swindled the proprietor of the young ladies' seminary. Oct. 29, 1861, was at York, Penn., and swindled them. Aug. 21, at Media, Penn.; swindled Mr. GAILEY there. Aug. 19, at Mr. Joy's school; got $35 from Mr. MOON. Swindled Rev. Mr. MALAT at Mechanicsburgh; also Bishop WHITTINGHAM, St. Luke's Hall, near Baltimore; also Eden Hall, Tonesdale—wanted to place a pupil there and pay in advance. Gave a check for $200 and wanted the change. Called on Mr. WELLS, of Bucks County, as ROBERT LAWSON, son of an eminent woolendealer. Pulled the wool over his eyes to the tune of $200. He has been among the doctors and professors of our university as CHARLES IVES, brother of Dr. IVES, of New-Haven, Conn. Got from all $500 or $600. Is very fluent. Knows everybody and everything, almost. Power of adaptation remarkable. His real name is ISAIAH J. PORTER; born and raised in Little York, Penn. Sent to the House of Refuge here when a boy for setting fire to a house. If he is still in custody please let me know, that measures may be adopted for his removal here when you have done with him."

This is the fellow that Gov. SEYMOUR let loose upon the community on New Year's Day. We know not upon what pretence the pardon was based, for the matter was so adroitly and secretly managed that it is more than three weeks after MERRITT's escape we first learn of the fact. The authorities of Philadelphia, and a number of school teachers, (including a clergyman in Connecticut, who was present at the trial and testified that MERRITT had swindled him out of $150 by means of a forged draft,) stood ready to rearrest MERRITT at the expiration of his term of sentence. But GOV. SEYMOUR has stolen a march on them, and MERRITT is probably now plying his former vocation. He is, doubtless, connected with a gang of forgers and counterfeiters, and money was probably freely used in obtaining his release. A lawyer of this place was offered $500 for his assistance in the matter, but we are glad to record that the bribe was declined. We will only add that no greater outrage upon justice was ever committed than in this release of the criminal MERRITT. Respectfully, yours,

BENJAMIN & PHELPS,
Principals M. P. M. Academy.

LAW REPORTS.

Boundary between New-York and New-Jersey—Important to the Clamming Interest.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FEB. 3.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

John Whitman vs. *Joseph J. Thompson.*—This was an action of trespass, brought by the plaintiff, the owner and master of the sloop *Ann L. Whitman*, to recover damages for an alleged wrongful and violent seizure and conversion of the sloop, by the defendant, on the 26th of September, 1862. By a statute of New-Jersey, passed in 1820, and revised in 1846, no person other than actual inhabitants and residents of New-Jersey are allowed to gather clams in any of the waters of New-Jersey, on board of any vessel, on penalty of a fine of $20, and the forfeiture of the vessel; and the act directs the Sheriffs to seize any vessel so employed, and prescribes proceedings for her condemnation.

The defendant, who was Sheriff of Monmouth County, N. J., did take and seize the vessel of the plaintiff as alleged, and justified the act under this statute of New-Jersey.

There were several points involved in the case, as to which testimony was given at great length. The first was as to the place of seizure, which the plaintiff claimed was not within the limits of the County of Monmouth or the State of New-Jersey. The vessel was at the time somewhere near the middle of Raritan Bay, and the plaintiff claimed first, that the boundary line between New-Jersey and New-York did not extend so far as to give New Jersey jurisdiction over Raritan Bay east of Princess Bay Light and Mattavan Creek, and second, that if it did extend east of that point, yet that in fact his vessel was north of the boundary line, and therefore not in New Jersey waters. The defendant, on the other hand, claimed that the boundary line between New-York and New-Jersey extendr as far east as the middle of a line drawn from Sandy Hook to Coney Island, through which waters the ship channel passes, and that the vessel was south of that line when she was seized. The plaintiff also claimed that, at any rate, the seizure was not within the limits of Monmouth County. The only other questions of fact involved were, whether the vessel had been engaged in clamming within New-Jersey waters when she was seized, what was the amount of damages for the loss of the vessel and her apparel, which were claimed to be worth about $2,400, and of one eight's imprisonment of himself. There were several important questions of law, which will come up for future discussion. The constitutionality of the New-Jersey statute is questioned, and the boundary line of New-Jersey and of Monmouth County. The defendant also claimed that after the seizure of the vessel, proceedings were commenced against her before two Justices, as required by the statutes of New-Jersey, and that the facts were there found by the Justices that the vessel was within the limits of New-Jersey, and the County of Monmouth had been engaged in clamming within those limits. The record was produced in evidence, and the defendant claimed that it was conclusive upon the plaintiff in this case as to those facts. The force and effect of this record was, therefore, brought in question.

The case has been on trial for eleven days, and was to-day submitted to the jury under the charge of the Judge as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This protracted trial, to which you have given your unflagging attention for two weeks, is now near its close. You have carefully attended to the evidence and to the elaborate arguments of counsel, and it only remains for the court to submit some instructions, which I trust will simplify your remaining duties in the case, and aid you in disposing of the few simple facts upon which you have to pass.

The action is one of trespass, to recover damages, alleged to have been committed upon the person and property of the plaintiff, by forcibly depriving him of the sloop *Ann L. Whitman*, of which he was master and owner, on the 26th day of September, 1862. The defendant admits the seizure of the vessel, but denies that any force was used beyond what was necessary and proper to effect that object. He also denies that any violence was offered to the person of the plaintiff. The defendant further alleges that the seizure was made under and by virtue of a statute of the State of New-Jersey, by him acting as Sheriff of the County of Monmouth, in that State, on the ground that the plaintiff was engaged, with his vessel, in taking clams from the waters of the State, and within the limits of the county. He justifies the seizure on the ground that he was a public officer, bound to execute the law of his State.

The first question to be determined in this part of the case is, what are the boundaries of the States of New-York and New-Jersey in the vicinity of this alleged trespass. The seizure took place on the waters lying between the south side of Staten Island and the shore of New-Jersey, westerly of a north and south line drawn from the west point of Coney Island to the point of Sandy Hook. The boundaries of these two States in these waters are fixed and defined by a treaty or compact entered into by them, through a joint commission duly appointed for that purpose. This compact was ratified by the Congress of the United States, and approved June 28, 1834. The first article of this treaty is in these words: "The boundary line between the States of New-York and New-Jersey, from a point in the middle of Hudson River, opposite the point on the western shore thereof, in the 41st degree of north latitude, as heretofore ascertained and marked to the *main sea*, shall be the middle of said river of the Bay of New-York, of the waters between Staten Island and New-Jersey, and of Raritan Bay, to the *main sea*, except as hereinafter otherwise particularly mentioned." The exceptions afterwards made in the treaty do not affect the questions now before us, and, therefore, need not be noticed here. This article which I have read defines the entire boundary between the two States, from the starting point in the middle of the Hudson River, down through all the waters separating the land of the States to the "main sea." This boundary line is declared, in simple and unmistakable language, to be the middle of all those waters. It matters not by what name they are called. The whole chain of waters from the starting point to the main sea is divided in the middle and this central line fixes the territorial limits of the two States respectively. The eastern and northern limit of New-Jersey, and the western and southern limit of New-York meet and terminate at this line in the middle of these waters throughout its entire length to the main sea. You see at once, gentlemen, that the only question in dispute between the parties in this part of the case is as to the eastern or lower terminus of this line. It is agreed that it terminates at the "main sea," and the solution of the question depends upon the interpretation to be given to these two words. The duty of determining the meaning of these words has been submitted to the court by the counsel on both sides as a question of law for the court to determine. I therefore charge you, gentlemen, that the words "main sea," as used in the treaty are synonymous with "ocean," and therefore that by the terms of the compact, these States have concurred with the assent of the United States in fixing their respective boundaries at the middle of the bay or waters between Staten Island and the New-Jersey shore as far east as Sandy Hook, where the bay terminates in the main sea or ocean. This is the natural and rational construction of this treaty when applied to the subject-matter to which it relates. It is hardly to be supposed that these enlightened States, while entering into a formal and solemn treaty in order to fix their respective boundaries, should leave a considerable and important portion of them wholly undefined. The construction insisted on by the plaintiff's counsel is that the words "main sea" are to be understood as referring to the waters outside of or beyond what is called in the books the *fauces, terræ* that is, the jaws of the land where so near each other that persons can be clearly distinguished with the naked eye from one shore to the other. But such an interpretation would be inconsistent with the language of the treaty itself. It is conceded that the most eastern points on the respective shores, where this test of distinguishing persons clearly from one to the other could be applied, cannot be further east than Princess Bay lights and Mattavan Creek; and yet the boundary line designated in the treaty extends east of a line drawn from shore to shore at these points, for it speaks, in conferring exclusive jurisdiction upon New-Jersey over the west end of the bay, of "that part of Raritan Bay lying west of a line drawn from the light house at Princess Bay to the mouth of Mattavan Creek." The treaty itself thus recognizes Raritan Bay as extending east of this line, and yet it divides the waters of this entire bay to the main sea. It is clear, therefore, that as the treaty extends the boundary line east through Raritan Bay beyond the *fauces terræ*, it could not have regarded the latter as fixing the place where the bay ends, and the main sea begins. There is nothing in the configuration of the bay itself that suggests its terminus short of the main ocean, or at least short of the main ship channel which passes on the east side of Staten Island, southerly round the Southwest Spit, and easterly by Sandy Hook Point. There is no description of the bay in the treaty or in the evidence, which suggests a line west of this where the bay ends and the main sea begins. No one would attempt, upon the evidence before the court, to draw a line from Staten Island to the New-Jersey shore, and say the waters west of such a line are Raritan Bay, and east of the same the "main sea." The descriptive terms "Raritan Bay" and "main sea" are evidently used in this treaty as designating two distinct bodies of water; and as the *fauces terræ* are disregarded by the whole tenor of this part of the instrument, when read in the light of the facts touching the width of the bay, the conclusion is irresistible that the term "Raritan Bay" refers to the body of water embosomed within the shores of the two States, and that of the "main sea" to the ocean lying outside. The reasons for extending the boundary line as far east as the great ship channel which passes southerly on the east of Staten Island, and out to sea by Sandy Hook Point, would seem to be as numerous and cogent as those for defining it in the other parts of these waters. Such a division was entirely consistent with the dignity of these States, and of the United States, and within the power of the contracting parties. The freedom of navigation is carefully preserved over all these waters. For *that* purpose they are all free, and neither New-York nor New-Jersey has any exclusive right therein. The latter States have simply, and, as I think, with great wisdom, fixed a line which shall mark their territorial boundaries, and the limits of their respective jurisdictions. This line, as I have already stated, the treaty extends through the middle of these waters to the ocean, or at least to the great ship channel which passes from New-York Bay east of Staten Island, by Sandy Hook, to the sea or ocean. It is sufficient for the purposes of this case that we follow the boundary line as far east as that channel. This then is the boundary fixed by the treaty, and you will, gentlemen, take it as your guide in this part of the case. Of course, all that part of these waters that lie south of this line are within the territorial limit of New-Jersey.

The next question to be determined is that of the northern boundary of Monmouth County, and I cannot better define that than by using the language of the statute of New-Jersey. The northerly bounds of the County of Monmouth are declared to be the middle or midway of the waters of Raritan Bay, from the line of Middlesex to the main channel, which passes by Sandy Hook, and along the said channel to the sea.

Under this definition of the boundaries of the State of New-Jersey and the County of Monmouth, the jury are to find from the evidence two facts:

First—Was the seizure of the *Ann L. Whitman* by the defendant made within the limits of New-Jersey?

Second—Was it made within the limits of the County of Monmouth?

After all the evidence which has been accumulated on the point as to where the seizure was actually made, it is hardly necessary for me to rehearse it to you. The plaintiff himself has testified that in his judgment he was at the time of the seizure, a little south of the middle of the bay, or to use his own language, "not much difference in distance from the New-Jersey shore and Staten Island, but nigher, if anything, to the Jersey shore." The counsel for the plaintiff has called your attention to the testimony of the two witnesses on the said boat, who say they took the bearings of the place of seizure with the compass. On the other hand a large number of witnesses have been examined on behalf of the defendant, some of whom were on shore, who swear distinctly that they saw the seizure, and noted the place, and it is difficult to see how those who stood on shore and took the range from one shore to the other could be mistaken. It was forcibly remarked on the argument, and I believe by one of the witnesses, that there might be difficulty in fixing the exact location, when the spectator was out on the water, and standing on a moving object. But this criticism does not apply to those who stood upon land, and could see the shore on the opposite side. The location of objects like this vessel, under sail, with the tug in her neighborhood, certainly ought not to be attended with any difficulty. The jury must recollect the main features of the evidence on this point, and it is for them to say, after dispassionately weighing the whole evidence, whether this seizure took place within the territorial limits of the County of Monmouth and State of New Jersey. I think they can have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion.

There is another fact which I desire the jury to pass upon, inasmuch as it is in the evidence, although I intimated to the counsel on both sides, at an early stage of the trial, that I did not deem the fact material in the controversy now before this court. But it seems to have been made a subject of inquiry, doubtless out of abundant caution. This fact is, was the plaintiff engaged that day (26th of September, 1862) in taking clams within the limits of the County of Monmouth, in the State of New-Jersey? On the fact of taking clams somewhere that day, though the plaintiff is quite positive none were taken, yet Garrett and Perrine, the two young men who were with the plaintiff, say that a few were taken, and but a few. The number is not material. Garrett says that they commenced fishing between 10 and 11 o'clock. Perrine says they may have fished a couple of hours, and that at the time of seizure his pails were wet from fishing, and that on that account he went into the cabin after the seizure and changed them.

Now, gentlemen, you have heard the evidence touching the peace where the rakes were thrown over and the fishing done, and the condition of the clams on top of the pile on deck when the vessel was taken, and it is for you to say whether clams were taken that day by the plaintiff, and whether this was done within the limits of the county and State. The record, offered by the defendant in justification, of the proceeding before the Justices of the Peace, condemning the vessel, finds the fact that the plaintiff was engaged that day in taking clams from the waters of the County of Monmouth, and State of New-Jersey, and that finding in the record is prima facie evidence of the fact itself, and throws upon the plaintiff the burden of proof on this point. If he has failed to satisfy you to the contrary, then it will be your duty to find this fact in the affirmative.

You will, after finding the special facts which I have submitted to you, render a verdict for the plaintiff. The remaining questions of law, which have been discussed, will then be determined by the court.

The only remaining question for you to consider is that of damages. The rule which must guide you on this point is the actual damages suffered by the plaintiff in the loss of his property, and in being taken to New Jersey and detained over night. The particular manner of the seizure, whether it was gentle and with no more force used than was necessary to accomplish the object, or whether it was done rudely and with violence, need not be a subject of inquiry. The *manner* of the seizure, either as a ground of recovery or as an element of damages, is not involved in the case as it stands before us.

This charge left the jury to answer four questions:

1. Was the seizure within the limits of New-Jersey.
2. Was it within the limits of Monmouth County.
3. Was the plaintiff engaged in clamming on that day, in the County of Monmouth and State of New-Jersey.
4. What amount of damages did the plaintiff sustain.

After being out a couple of hours, the jury returned, and the foreman said they found for the plaintiff $3,500.

The Judge inquired what they found as to the first question submitted? The foreman answered that they found the seizure to be south of the line, thus answering the question in the affirmative.

The Judge then put the second question to them. The foreman said they would like to know what the limits of Monmouth County were: they found that the seizure was in the channel. The Judge then read to them again that portion of his charge which stated the limits of Monmouth County, and sent them out again to consider this question.

The jury were out till after 7 o'clock, when they came in and answered the first question in the affirmative, the second and third in the negative, and assessed the plaintiff's damages at $3,500.

The case has excited great interest among the clam boatmen, it being one of several cases which have been brought. The State of New Jersey also felt so much interest in it as to authorize the employment of counsel, at the expense of the State, to defend the suit.

For Plaintiff, Messrs. Clarke and Rapello; for Defendant, Ex-Chancellor Williamson, Mr. Bedle, and Mr. Allen, of New Jersey, and Mr. Black, of New-York.

Opinion of the Court in the Mariposa Case—The Injunction Against Garrison Dissolved.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Mariposa Company vs. *C. K. Garrison.*—An injunction will not be granted to restrain an action pending in the United States Court. So far as the injunction seeks to restrain other acts of the defendant, whereby he may endeavor to get possession of the land, the complaint does not allege that defendant is about, or threatens, to do any other acts further than the action already commenced in the United States Court.

An injunction will not ordinarily be granted to prevent acts, the commission of which is not alleged to be apprehended.

As to restraining the conveyance of the property by defendant, it is clear to me, that all the rights of the plaintiff must be determined by the construction to be given to the instruments upon the language contained in them.

These instruments are recorded and any purchaser would take with notice of them and be bound by them the same as the present defendant is. An injunction therefore is not necessary to prevent the property being conveyed to a bona fide purchaser.

It would appear from the case, that where a plaintiff comes into court and alleges that he has a good defence to negotiable instruments while they are in the hands of the original party, which defence will be lost to him if the securities are transferred to a *bona fide* purchaser without notice, the court will consider the obvious advantage to be obtained by the original holder by so transferring sufficient to justify a well-grounded apprehension that such transfer will be made unless prevented by injunction.

That, however, is not the case here. The complaint does not allege that defendant is about to, or threatens to, dispose of the property, and there is nothing in the case to warrant a presumption that he intends so doing, the above principle which obtains in case of negotiable instruments not applying to this case.

But, again, although this court, having obtained jurisdiction over the person of the defendant, has jurisdiction to compel the specific performance of a contract in relation to lands situated in another State, still the granting of a preliminary injunction is matter of discretion.

In this case, as in my view the plaintiff has adequate remedies for the preservation and enforcement of all his rights in the courts of the State of California or in the United States Court for that District, (in which State and District the land lies,) and as to the courts of that State and District the decision of the questions raised in this case, involving, as they do, rights to land there situated, more appropriately belong. I think it is not sound discretion to aid by injunction in drawing within the jurisdiction of this court the decision of those questions which can more appropriately be investigated and determined elsewhere.

I have not thoroughly examined the effect of the transfer to Garrison, but am satisfied, upon an inspection of his paper title, that the ownership of the Mariposa estate is by no means free from doubt.

A Misunderstanding Among the Judges of the Common Pleas Court—The Judgment Debtor References.

A misunderstanding has arisen among the Judges of this court in respect to the references of proceedings supplementary to execution for the examination of judgment debtors.

The following members of the bar were selected two or three years since by the court as standing referees in such proceedings, without reference to their political opinions:

Michael Ulshceffer, Edward E. Cowles, Bartholomew O'Connor, Malcomb Campbell, John Patterson, Thaddeus H. Lane, Richard S. Cuming, Wm. Bloomfield, Joseph C. Brown, Wm. Sinclair; and, subsequently, John S. Benson was added to the number.

It is stated that since Judge Cardozo came upon the bench, he has disregarded this rule, and appointed other parties as such referees, and that in some instances the parties applying have made a subsequent application to one or the other of the other judges to have the order appointing a referee so changed as to appoint one of the above parties as such officer, and that such applications have been granted.

It is supposed that these subsequent applications and the dispositions made of them are what is referred to in the following order, made at Special Term:

"One of the judges of this court having assumed to interfere respecting orders as to which I had exercised my judicial discretion,

Ordered, That notice, as hereinafter provided, be given that after this date I will not only, on the application of any person interested or affected thereby, vacate every order so obtained, but the person procuring it will be prosecuted for contempt.

Ordered, That the Clerk give notice hereof by publication in the *Transcript* and other papers.

(Enter.) ALBERT CARDOZO,
Judge New-York Common Pleas.

As might have been expected, this order created some surprise and excitement among the bar, and the matter was the occasion of much comment in the court yesterday. It was understood that the Judges of the court were to have had a conference yesterday after court concerning the matter, but it was postponed until to-day until 2 o'clock, in consequence of an engagement of one of the Judges.

Affliction Dire—Fame and a Husband Lost at One Fell Swoop.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Christine Eichron vs. *Ferdinand Stribling.*—The plaintiff alleges that she has always sustained a fair character for chastity, and has always been of good fame and reputation among her neighbors, and that by reason of her fair character Max Meyer had engaged to marry her. That the defendant knowing that the said Meyer was engaged to marry plaintiff, with the intent to prevent such marriage, and intending to injure plaintiff's character and fame, some time in the month of January, 1863, in the presence of sundry persons, uttered the following words: "Christine ist ein huhr," which, being interpreted means that Christine was a "social evil."

This coming to the ears of Max Meyer, he declined and utterly refused to marry Christine, whereby she was greatly damaged and injured, and demands $500 compensation therefor.

The defendant says that the plaintiff Christine was an inmate of his family, and by divers acts, allurements and enticements, succeeded in drawing this defendant into the meshes of her lustful desires, and inclined this defendant to accompany her to various houses of assignation and other places, and afterward when defendant, repenting and regretting his faults, did not wish to have anything further to do with her, and laboring at the time under great excitement, uttered the words complained of, and defendant maintains that they are true.

N. A. Chedsey, plaintiff's attorney; Samuel Hersch, defendant's attorney.

Bill of Interpleader—Executors Discharged from Litigation.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Hatch, &c., Executors, &c. vs. *Beebe Livingston et al.*—This suit was brought to compel the several defendants, each of whom claimed a certain fund in the hands of the plaintiffs, to interplead and adjust their differences among themselves; and the plaintiffs, on complying with the order of the court, be discharged from all claims of either of the defendants as against them.

The court ordered it to a reference as to defendants, decreeing that the bill was properly filed by plaintiffs, and that they be released and acquitted from all liability to any of the parties.

Judgment for plaintiffs as per order.

Roswell D. Hatch for plaintiffs; S. K. & F. B. Wightman for Livingston and others.

Alleged Wrongful Conversion.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Ira C. Canfield, Wm. B. Canfield and Joseph H. Meredith vs. *Zachariah Dederich, Harmon B. Sears and James H. Dederich.*—This suit is brought by the plaintiffs to recover $200 for the value of certain articles of silverware alleged to have been wrongfully taken and detained by the defendants. Plaintiffs demanded the return of these articles, but defendants refused to return them, and they allege that defendants have converted the goods to their own use. The defendants deny the allegations of the complaint, and it appears from the evidence that the articles were stolen, and that defendants purchased them in good faith from a young man who offered them for sale, paying for them the sum of $25.

Mr. Fiske for plaintiffs; Robert J. Benner for defendants.

The Husted Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

In the Matter of Application for the Custody of Adelaide M. Husted, an Infant.—The argument in this cause was postponed until next Wednesday, at 12 o'clock. Counsel for Mr. Husted said that by this adjournment they would be obliged to bring the child another Saturday, in order that the mother might see it, according to order. Counsel for Mrs. Husted consented that the mother should not see the child next Saturday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 3, 1864.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Co.	106⅜	
1,000	do	106⅜	
67,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	103⅞	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	106⅜	
50,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. c.	N 97⅝	
1,000	Ill. War Loan	100	
4,000	Virginia State 6s	49	
4,000	N. C. State 6s	52	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	126	
6,000	N. Y. C. 6s	106	
5,000	Har. R. 2d M. x-in.	98⅜	
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	B. 104	
3,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	101	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	76	
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	86	
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	105	
6,000	Cl. & P. 4th M.	85	
10,000	Am. Gold	157¾	
10,000	do	157¾	
10	Merchants' Bk	106	
5	B'k of Comm'ce	101	
6	do	100⅜	
1000	Cumb. Coal Prf.	51⅜	
50	Quick. M. Co	s30	49
300	do		49⅜
650	do		50
100	do	s10	50⅜
100	do	b15	50⅜
700	Quartz H. M. Co		12
400	do		12¼
1000	do		12⅜
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co		37
500	Mar. Min. Co	s10	27⅜
1200	do	s10	28
300	do	s30	27⅜
500	do		28
200	do	s30	28
500	Copake Iron Mines		12⅜
150	N. Y. Cen. R.		132⅜
400	do		132⅝
200	do	b5	132⅜
1100	do		132⅜
100	do	b30	133⅛
300	do	b15	133
650	Erie R.		107⅜
200	do	b30	107⅜
750	do	b30	108
500	do	b30	108⅛
100	Erie Railway Pr.		101⅜
600	Hudson R. R. Sc'p.		95
700	Harlem R.		104
2000	do		103⅜
100	do	s30	103⅜
700	do		103⅜
100	do	b10	104
300	do	b10	104⅛
100	do	b30	104⅜
300	do	b30	105

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Co.	106⅜	
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s Cou.	103⅞	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c.	97⅜	
1,000	do	98	
9,000	Mo. State 6s	61⅜	
5,000	American Gold	158	
500	Canton Co	38⅜	
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	51⅜	
250	Quicksil. M. Co	50	
50	do	b10	50
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	132⅜	
500	Erie R.	b30	108
300	do		107⅜
100	Pac. M. S. Co		220
100	Erie R. Prf.		101⅞
100	Hud. R. R.		141
100	do		141⅛
500	do		141⅜
400	do	s10	141⅜
50	do	b5	141⅜
50	Harlem R.		104
1000	do		104⅛
100	Reading R.		116⅜
300	Hud. R. R.		140
600	do		140⅛
100	do	s10	140⅜
200	Reading R.	s30	116
635	do		115⅝
200	do	b30	116
200	Mich. Cen. R.	b10	132⅜
700	do		132⅝
100	do	s30	132⅝
503	P., Ft. W. & C.		88
100	do	b10	88⅛
600	M. S. & N. I. R.		92
2200	do		92¼
400	do	s10	92⅛
700	do		92⅜
300	do	b10	92⅜
600	do		92⅜
500	do		92⅝
125	M. So. & N. I. R.		92
500	do		92⅜
400	do	s10	92⅛
700	do		92⅜
300	do	b10	92⅜
600	do		92⅜
100	do	b30	128⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R.		127⅜
500	do		128
100	do	b30	128⅜
100	Cleve. & P. R.	b15	111⅜
500	do		111⅜
100	do	b10	111⅜
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s10	136
500	do	b3	136
500	do	s60	136
600	Chic. & R. I. R.		143
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.		87
100	do		87¼

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Hud. R. R. Sc.	94⅜	
300	N. Y. Cen. R. ex-div	s3	132⅜
500	do		132⅜
200	do	s3	132⅜
100	do	p&c b5	132⅜
800	Hud. River R.		140⅜
100	do		140⅜
500	do	b10	140⅜
400	do	b3	140⅜
100	do	b5	104⅜
50	do		140⅜
500	do	s3	140⅜
200	Harlem R.		104
100	do	b3	104⅛
600	do		104
100	do	b3	104⅜
200	do	b10	104⅜
300	Reading R. ex-d.	b3	115⅜
100	do	c	115⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.		132⅜
200	do		132⅜
100	do	b3	132⅜
650	Erie R.		107⅜
200	do	b30	107⅜
750	do	b30	108
500	do	b30	108⅛
200	M. S. & N. I. R.		92⅛
600	do		92
100	do	b3	92⅜
100	do	c	92
400	do	b3	92
300	do		91⅜
400	do		91⅝
200	do		91⅝
100	do	s3	91⅝
400	do	b15	91⅜
100	do	b3	91⅜
200	Erie R. ex-div		107⅜
100	do		107⅜
300	Erie R. Prf.		101⅜
50	do		101⅝
800	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div		128
500	do	c	128
100	do		127⅝
1100	do	c	127⅝
200	do	c	127⅝
200	do	b3	127⅜
200	do	s3	127⅜
200	do		127⅜
	do	ac	c 127⅜
100	Gal. & C. R. ex-d.	b3	113⅜
100	do		113⅜
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		137
100	do	ac	c 136⅜
100	do	s30	136
200	do	s3	136⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	s3	87⅜
400	do		87⅜
100	do		c 87⅜
200	do		88
100	T. & A. H. R.		62⅜
300	Cum. Coal		51⅜
200	do	b3	51⅜
200	do	s3	51⅜
100	do	s3	51⅜
100	Quicks. M. Co		49⅜
100	do		49
200	do	s3	49
100	do		49⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

150	N. Y. Cen. ex-d	132⅜	
400	do	s3	132⅜
100	do	b4	132⅜
100	Erie R. ex-div	s30	107⅜
100	do		107⅜
100	do	s3	107⅜
450	do		107⅜
100	do	b5	107⅜
100	do	b3	107⅜
200	do	b10	107⅜
200	do	b30	107⅜
300	Hudson R. R.		141⅜
100	do	b5	142
100	do	s3	141⅜
100	do	b3	141⅜
100	do		141⅜
500	Harlem R.		104⅜
100	do	b3	104⅜
800	do	b3	104⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.		133
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	b3	91⅜
500	do		91⅜
100	do	s3	91⅜
2400	do	b3	91⅜
3000	do	s3	91⅜
1500	Clev. & Pitts.	s3	111⅜
800	do	b3	111⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.		133
100	do	b30	133⅜
100	do		133⅜
100	do		133⅜
503	P., Ft. W. & C.		88
100	do	b10	88⅛
600	M. S. & N. I. R.		92
300	do		92⅛
500	do		92⅜
500	do	b15	92
200	Ill. Cen. R.		127⅜
300	do		127⅜
500	do		128
100	do	b30	128⅜
100	do	b30	128⅜
100	Cleve. & P. R.	b15	111⅜
500	do		111⅜
100	do		92⅜
100	do	b10	111⅜
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s10	136
500	do	b3	136
500	do	s60	136
600	Chic. & R. I. R.		143
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.		87
100	do		87⅛

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

The accord of the three or four daily papers of this City, of Anti-Administration sympathies, in persistently striking at the Public Credit as the readiest means of wounding and crippling the Government, is not so remarkable as their systematic perversion of the facts and figures relating to our Gold resources, our Customs revenues, the Greenback currency, and the extent of the Public Debt. The lesson of *Bulling* Gold to depreciate the Currency was learnt from SOUTTER and LAMAR, in London, *and from the Richmond papers.* LAMAR wrote to SOUTTER that they could make Money for themselves, help the Confederate cause, *and damage the United States*, by buying up the Gold in New-York and shipping it off to London. SOUTTER consulted a New-York banker then in London, who, like old *Trabbis*, offered to carry the gold "for a consideration;" but what finally came of the negotiation we have no means of knowing. Perhaps some American banker or banking firm in London, of Northern birth and fortune, but no peculiar sympathies in this struggle for the life of the nation beyond money-getting out of *both* sides, was substituted for Mr. DUNCAN in New-York. Be this as it may, the lesson has been improved upon nearer home. The Richmond papers rejoice that "Gold is higher in New-York." This is the barometer of their hopes of exhausting the North; and the New-York papers referred to insist that this barometer must go up and the public credit down.

Now without stopping to quarrel with the taste and sympathies (there is no mistaking the object) of these attacks, we submit that their mode and pretended proofs deserve prompt exposure.

1. And first of the extent of the Public Debt

cluded 5,500 bbls. Flour at 10½d.@1s. 3d., and by steamer at 1s. 9d.; 4,000 bushels Wheat at 4d.; 100 bales Hops at ¾d. by steamer; 30 hhds. Tallow, and 100 tcs. Lard at 10s.; 500 boxes Bacon at 15s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d.; 100 bales Hops at 3-16d. For Glasgow, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 25 hhds. Tallow at 20s. For Bristol, 400 bbls. Flour @1s. 9d. For Havre —125 hhds. Tallow at 40fr. For Marseilles—1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. For Antwerp—500 boxes Extract of Logwood at 22s. 6d.; 25 tons Mahogany at 25s. For Rotterdam—26 casks Ashes 25s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British and two American ships from Chincha Islands to Cork for orders, to a port in the U. K., Guano, at £4; two American ships, from Chincha Islands to Hamburg or Rotterdam, Guano, £4, free of war risk; a schooner, 185 tons, from an Eastern port to Cuba, Boards, and back to St. Johns, N. B., Sugar, $4 75 ₱ hhd.. gold; a brig, 191 tons, to Havana, $1,300; a British schooner, 159 tons, to West Indies, &c., six months, $600 ₱ month; one, 91 tons, to foreign and domestic ports, six months, $600 ₱ month; a British ship, 776 tons, to Melbourne or Sydney; a Norwegian ship, 850 tons, to a port in Spain, 700 hhds. Tobacco; a British brig, 273 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; and two British barks, 428 and 324 tons, to Havana, on private terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress wants a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits; best of City reference. She is fully capable to take any capacity in a private house; she is also willing to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A steady respectable Protestant Scotch woman, as good cook, and will assist in washing, in a small private family; is found willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, poultry and game, first-rate baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 444 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUation as cook in a respectable family; is an excellent baker; is a good washer and ironer; has good reference. Call at No. 452 Greenwich-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is a competent cook; also baking and pastry; the best of City references given. Call at No. 131 28th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable American woman who is a first-class cook, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SUPERIOR COOK, who can give the best of City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the English and American modes of cooking. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as cook, first-rate washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 30th-st., corner of 2d-av., over the drug-store.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable girls desire situations in a private family; one as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are thoroughly competent, and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Call at or address No. 150 West 23d-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wants a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived six years in her last place; good reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 112 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 256 4th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework in a small private family. Call, for two days, at No. 8 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small family to do the housework, and will do chamberwork, and will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; would take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 66 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Good City reference. No objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 224 3d-av., corner 20th-st., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; with the best of City reference. Call at No. 156 East 22d-st. this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid or as laundress; understands laces, muslins, embroideries, gentlemen's linen and fluting; the best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 109 West 15th-st., two doors of 6th-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or would take care of children; highly respectable City references. Apply at No. 555 2d-av., second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to cook, wash and iron, by a Scotch young woman; well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-street, between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to do fine washing and ironing; has the very best of reference. Apply at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and light waiting or fine washing. Call at No. 205 East 20th-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, EDUCATED IN Europe, wishes to procure a situation as governess in or near New-York; she is competent to give instruction in English, French and music, in which latter she is considered a proficient. Can give most satisfactory references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant woman, as laundress and to assist in chamberwork. Can be seen on Thursday, from 9 to 12 A. M., at her last employer's, No. 63 Irving-place, southwest corner of 18th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation as infant's nurse; has unexceptionable references from her last employer. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED man nurse a situation to take care of an invalid or elderly gentleman; refers to first-class physicians; no objection to go to Washington, D. C. Call or address E. SIMPSON, No. 50 Bank-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY-recommended woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of an infant from its birth; is an experienced nurse. Wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as monthly nurse, or invalid nurse; is capable; would take a baby from birth; is a good seamstress; good reference given. Can be seen until suited at No. 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a sober, steady, single man, as good plain gardener, or would take charge of a gentleman's place as farmer and gardener; is a general man; six years' credentials given from one place; can refer to gentlemen of high standing in City. A note addressed GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, will meet attention.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a practical man, (English, small family;) understands greenhouse, grapery, fruit trees, flower and vegetable gardening, also the laying out of new places. Good City reference. Apply at A. REED'S, No. 407 Broadway, or at the seed-store No. 67 Nassau-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A German, married man, with full knowledge of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, hotbeds, and who can furnish the best of recommendation; can be had at any time on the 1st of April. Address F. T. M., care of A. Huhne, M. D., Rondout, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, as gardener by a Scotchman who has first-class reference and thoroughly understands his business, both under glass and in the open air; has a wife, but no family. Only those having glasshouses need apply for W. C., at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man as gardener; understands the cultivation of fruit trees, grapevines, flowers, &c.; good reference from his last place. Address M. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a middle-aged single man, one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of City and country references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 122 East 16th-st., in the private stables.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant Scotchman, a situation as coachman; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man of long experience in this City, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City reference. Call on or address R. D., No. 19 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as coachman and groom, who understands his business in all its branches, and has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at Brewster's carriage factory, corner of Broome and Mott-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted a situation as coachman and gardener, by a married man; his wife would go as cook or chambermaid; can give good references. Address G. L., A. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a young man, German, with reference, well qualified for either of these places. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS BOOKKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed as bookkeeper in a stock-broker's office, by a young man of ability; has had over two years' experience in the business, and can bring good references. Address R. J., Box No. 179 New-York Post-office.

AS COPYIST AND WRITER.—A YOUNG lady who writes a nice bold hand, and is well educated, desires a situation as copyist and writer; best references. Address Box No. 1,232 Post-office.

COLLECTIONS—TO PHYSICIANS.—A YOUNG man, with spare time, would like to collect for a few physicians. References to present medical employers and security. Address J. CLARKE, No. 463 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, AGED 23, A situation to drive cart or truck; understands horses. Address T. J. JONES, No. 48 Lispenard-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED

SALESMAN WANTED.—AN IMPORTING house wants a salesman familiar with British, French and German dry goods and silks, and who has had experience with buyers. To a competent man a liberal salary will be given. Address, with reference as to ability and character, which will be confidential, to Box 547 Post office.

A MAN SERVANT—WANTED, AN UNMARried man as head waiter in a private family, who perfectly understands his business in such an office, and will have an assistant waiter under him. None need apply without having the most satisfactory recommendations. Apply at No. 8 Washington-place.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent woman, to cook, wash and iron for a small family, on Staten Island. She must bring good City reference as to character and capability. Apply, between the hours of 12 and 2, at No. 2 West 29th-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN TO travel and take orders for a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in house-furnishing hardware. Traveling expenses paid by the employers. State references and salary. Address Box No. 225 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN TO ACT AS head waiter in a private family; one that has been butler in Europe preferred; must have good City reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

WANTED.—A DOWN-STAIRS GIRL, WHO must be a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer. A good girl will have a pleasant and permanent place, at good wages. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 125 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY, WILLING COLORed girl, or woman, who understands general housework, first-rate washer and ironer, good cook and baker, with a first-rate recommendation. May call at No. 40 Hammond-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener; one who can take care of a horse and cow, and make himself generally useful. Apply to DORAS L. STONE, No. 45 Wall-st.

A GROOM.—WANTED, A GROOM IN THE country; sober, industrious and a fair reinsman, willing to be useful. Apply at No. 195 Pearl-st., in office up stairs, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS BUYER OF PHOtographic chemicals, to whom very liberal terms can be offered. Address, with particulars, P. O., Box 3,448,

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BUSINESS in New-York; must reside in Brooklyn. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,499 New-York Post-office. Salary first year, $100.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY OR GENTLEman to give lessons two days in the week, in a young ladies' school on Staten Island. Address Miss E., Clifton, Staten Island.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,321 New-York Post-office, with reference.

AUCTION SALES

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY,

ON SOUTH AND BROAD STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, N. Y., by order of the Trustees of the New-York Corn Exchange:

SOUTH-ST.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the three-story brick building thereon, known as No. 15 South-st., northeast corner of Broad-st., being 28 feet 5 inches, front and rear, 38 feet 3 inches on Broad-st., and 36 feet 9 inches on the easterly side, more or less.

Also, the lot of ground, with the five-story brick building thereon, known as No. 17 South-st., between Broad-st. and Coenties-slip, being 28 feet front and rear, 82 feet 2 inches on one side, and 79 feet 10 inches on the other, more or less.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,000, having two years to run from May 1, 1864.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or of the Committee of Trustees: David Dows, No. 20 South-st.; Jacob R. Nevins, No. 11 South-st., and Josiah M. Fiske, No. 18 South-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH-AV., 49TH AND 50TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., referee,

7TH-AV.—4 lots and gore on east side 7th-av., southeast corner 49th-st.

Also, 8 lots (being whole front) east side 7th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

49TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.

Also, 4 lots north side 49th-st., 100 feet east of 7th-av.

50TH-ST.—4 lots south, adjoining last on the rear.

Also, 9 lots north side 50th-st., 100 feet east of 7th-av.

On three of the lots there are frame buildings. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Store, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ANTONIA, consisting of

BRANDIES,
WINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CROCKERY,
CALF-SKINS,
SAWS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
QUININE,
TENTS,
&c.

R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON HUDSON, BROOME AND GROVE STS.

—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Caleb Brush, Sr.:

HUDSON-ST.—The five 3-story and attic brick houses and lots, Nos. 290, 292, 294, 296, and 298 Hudson-st., commencing on the southeast corner of Spring-st. There is also a 2-story brick house on the rear of No. 298 Hudson-st., corner of Spring. Lots each about 19.6 by 75 feet.

BROOME-ST.—The three 2-story and attic brick houses and lots on the southerly side of Broome-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., known as Nos. 569, 571 and 573 Broome-st. Lots 22 by 68 feet each.

GROVE-ST.—The plot of ground, with the frame dwelling-house thereon erected, situate on the northerly side of Grove-st., about 125 feet 3 inches west of Bleecker-st., having a front of 83 feet 4 inches on Grove-st., and being about 119 feet deep each side.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the square bounded by E and F and 20th and 21st sts., in the City of Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, a large lot of

SCRAP IRON and LEATHER, PARTS OF WAGONS, PARTS OF HARNESS, TOOLS, &c., &c., deemed unserviceable.

The successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within fifteen (15) days from the day of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. H. BURKE, Brig.-Gen. and Q. M.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF 350 BARRELS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR,

(Condemned as being sour.)

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the storehouse of James C Lovett, No. 106 Broad-st., N. Y.

350 BARRELS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR, of various brands.

Sale positive. Terms cash. By order,

Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. G. S., U. S. Army.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, HORSES, HARNESS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell THIS DAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, new and second hand wagons, shifting-top buggies, 4-seat depot-wagon, coupé rockaways, Germantowns, 6-seat carriage, park wagons, harness, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WHITE AND PEARL-STS. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WHITE-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of White-st., a short distance east of Broadway, being 23 feet in width by 121 feet 8 inches in depth.

PEARL-ST.—The brick store and lot, situate on the northerly side of Pearl-st., between Beekman and Ferry sts., and known as No. 299; lot 22 by about 125.

Maps &c., at No. 3½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(THURSDAY,) FEBRUARY 4,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Shares.	
15	U. S. Fire Ins. Co.	$25	45 Fulton Bank..... $20
20	N. Y. F. & M. Ins. Co	100	10 Bank of Commerce.. 100
50	Firemen's Fund Ins.	10	28 Irving Bank..... 50
18	Sixth-av. R. R.....	100	4000 Montana Gold Co.... 5
10	Harmony Fire Ins..	50	10 Goodhue Ins. Co.... 100
20	L. I. Ins. Co.....	50	24 Kings Co. Ins. Co... 20
46	Arctic Fire Ins. Co..	50	350 Firemen's Fire Ins.. 17
19	Etna Fire Ins. Co...	50	25 Phenix Fire Ins. Co. 50
9	Brevoort Fire Ins. Co.	50	100 Erie Lead Co..... 100
40	St. Nicholas Ins. Co.	25	

$1,000 8 per cent. Keokuk City Bond.

NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE MONDAY, FEB. 8.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WALKER AND WHITE STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings,

WALKER-ST.—The valuable two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 9 Walker-st., near West Broadway; lot 20x106 feet.

WHITE-ST.—The three-story and finished attic brick house and lot No. 20 White-st., north side, between Church-st. and West Broadway. The house has independent walls, and two story brick tea-room on the rear, lot 25x100 feet.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.

At public auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel; marble-top tables, etageres, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, sofa beds, tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first-class house. Sale positive.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES

Solicited and attended to on favorable terms, by

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

Ten years with ADRIAN H. MULLER.

JOSEP HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn.

Mahogany piano, mahogany and walnut bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, sofas, chairs, tables, wardrobes, crockery, show-cases, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c. Also, light wagon, harness, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON PEARL, THOMPSON, PRINCE AND LAURENS STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John G. Adams and Wm. Adams, Executors of the estate of John Adams, deceased:

PEARL-ST.—The five-story brick building and lot, No. 213 Pearl-st., between Maiden-lane and Platt st., being 20 feet 10 inches front, by about 160 feet deep.

THOMPSON-ST.—The two-story brick house and lot, No. 140 Thompson-st., near Prince-st. Lot 20.6 by about 98 feet.

LAURENS-ST.—The three-story brick front house and lot, No. 145 Laurens-st., in the rear of the Thompson-st. house. Lot 20.6 by 100.2.

PRINCE-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot No. 166 Prince-st., on the southeast corner of Thompson-st. Also, the three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 158, 160, 162 and 164 Prince-st., adjoining the above. Also, the four-story brick house and lot No. 143 Prince-st., on the southwest corner of Laurens-st.

THOMPSON-ST.—The three 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 112, 114 and 116 Thompson-st., in the rear of the Prince-st. houses.

LAURENS-ST.—The four 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 113, 115, 117 and 119 Laurens-st., in the rear of No. 143 Prince-st., together with the four 3-story brick houses on the rear of the lots.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON, GREENWICH, AND NORTH MOORE STS., SUITABLE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway—

WASHINGTON-ST.—The lot of ground, with two-story and attic brick building thereon, No. 437 Washington-st., adjoining the corner Desbrosses-st. House 25 by about 40 feet. Lot 25 by 80 feet.

GREENWICH-ST.—The lot of ground, with the four-story brick building thereon, No. 450 Greenwich-st., adjoining above immediately on the rear. House 25 by about 44 feet. Lot 25 by 80 feet.

The above is very desirable for business purposes, being one block only from the river and the ferry to Jersey City, and having front on two streets, with large depth of lot.

NORTH MOORE-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 81 North Moore-st., north side, near Washington-st. House 20 by about 36 feet. Lot 20 by 50 feet.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years if desired.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 61 cwt., known as "graduating increase," viz.:

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF the late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co., will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., all the remaining assets of said late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co. and its members, which are vested in me as Assignee, including the following described real estate, viz.: 3 lots in St. Paul, Minn., Nos. 13, 14, 15, block No. 36; 80 acres land in Benton County, Minn., 200 acres land in Worth County, Iowa; 3 lots in East Shakopee, Minn. Also, a mortgage for $125 on lot No. 9, block No. 16, in village of Menosha, Wis. Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in house No. 148 Madison-st., and in the two stores No. 12 Coenties-slip and No. 16 Front-st., in the City of New-York, subject to the incumbrances thereon. Also, sundry book accounts, notes, &c., an inventory of which may be examined at the office of the auctioneer. BENJ. HAXTUN,

Assignee of late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AND PIER PROPERTY in the Third Ward for sale.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell under decree in partition, on the 5th of FEBRUARY, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—

The valuable lots and stores Nos. 218, 220 and 222 Washington-st., Nos. 86, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101 and 103 Barclay-st., and Nos. 145, 146 and 147 West-st.

Also, the valuable pier and wharf property No. 25 North River, now under lease and used for the Hoboken Ferry and other purposes.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON Grand-st. and East Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—

GRAND-ST.—The valuable house and lot with store, No. 414 Grand-st., between Clinton and Attorney sts.; lot 22x100 feet; store occupied as a hardware store.

EAST BROADWAY.—The valuable 3-story brick house and lot No. 102 East Broadway, between Market and Pike sts.; lot 25x65 feet, house contains all the improvements.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

D. B. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

BY TAYLOR BROTHERS—WILL SELL AT auction, (unless sooner disposed of at private sale,) on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, that elegant brown-stone cottage house and lot on the southwesterly corner of Court-st. and 1st-place, being one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn, commanding a fine view of New-York harbor and surroundings. Lot 32 by 135 feet; title indisputable. For maps and terms, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, or of A. VAN NOSTRAND, owner, No. 393 Pearl-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the assignees, all the accounts, notes, book debts and personal and real estate belonging to the late firm of SAMUEL ROOSEVELT & CO., covered by the assignment made to JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, in order to close the trust.

Particulars at the office No. 5½ Pine-st.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, Assignee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, FEB. 5, AT 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the Palace Park House, corner of 6th-av. and 40th-st., comprising the furniture of over 100 rooms, viz., carpets, curled hair mattresses, blankets, sheets, bolsters and pillows, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, toilet sets, fire-proof safe, office furniture, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, 4TH February, at 12 M., at No. 111 Broadway, the brick house and lot No. 69 Laight-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Klaber's Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

REAL ESTATE.

TO BRICK-MAKERS AND CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—About 50 acres of land on the west bank of the Hudson River, directly opposite the Rhinebeck Depot, and three-quarters of a mile north of the village of Rondout.

On the premises are one covered brick-yard and one open brick-yard, four dwelling-houses, two barns, sheds and sleeping-houses, 500 feet of docking. Clay and sand in inexhaustible quantities adjoining the yards, and a never-failing stream of water running through the yards. Will be sold in parcels to suit.

For particulars, maps, &c., apply to PROSPER P. SHAW, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.; E. M. BRIGHAM, No. 48 Pine-st., or of WILLIAM SHAW, at Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FULL FRONT ON THE 5TH-AV., south of the Central Park.

ALSO,

several lots on 50th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., running through to 58th-st.

ALSO,

lots on 5th-av., opposite Central Park, most beautifully located as to view of the Park.

ALSO,

a number of very desirably located plots of lots in the vicinity of the Central Park.

For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

SEVENTH WARD PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

HENRY-ST.—The brick house and lot No. 181 Henry-st.

RUTGERS-ST.—The brick house and lot 32 Rutgers-st.

The above houses will be sold low if applied for immediately.

A. H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE (COTTAGE-BUILT,) 50 feet front by about 42 feet in depth, with six lots of ground, each 25 feet by 133 feet 5 inches, situated on 3d place, 4th avenue, Gowanus, South Brooklyn. The house is replete with every modern convenience; the city sewerage assessment is paid on both fronts of the property; the garden is stocked with the best fruits, both tree and shrub. There is a brick stable 30x20 feet fronting on Henry-st. The purchaser may take the carpets, and some portions of the furniture, at a fair valuation; over the first story of the stable is a large room, 18x25, with a billiard table; the room is properly finished, and is on the premises of the tenant, W. S. WOODWARD, Esq., or of EDWARD V. CLARK, No. 167 President-st., Brooklyn, or of E. S. MUNROE, No. 22 William-st., N. Y.

Two-thirds (⅔) of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Price $18,000.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Three English basement brown-stone front houses, Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Montague-place, 90 feet easterly from Henry-st.; dimensions are 20x60 feet, and four stories high, built in the most thorough manner, and replete with all modern conveniences. The situation is very desirable. Also, one house of the same class, No. 74 Pierrepont-st., opposite the Dutch Church. Also, house No. 18 Nassau-st., between Liberty and Washington, brown-stone front, 30 feet wide, well built, and conveniently arranged. Also, four very desirable houses in Hicks-st., near Orange. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—44 LOTS ON Brooklyn and Hudson avs., and Dean and Bergen sts.,

Also, 8 lots on Dean-st., near Schenectady-av.

Also, 2 two-story and extension frame houses on Hunter-st., near Gates-av., with lots adjoining if desired.

Also, 4 new frame cottage houses on Fulton-av., near Schenectady av.

Also, 4 new frame cottage houses on Herkimer-st., near Schenectady-av.

Apply to HAGNER & SMITH, Attorneys at Law, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE No. 92 First-place, Brooklyn, comprising one Double House brown-stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city, complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order. Grounds tastefully arranged and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c. Neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant, and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block. Terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,561 Post-office.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 430, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

TO MERCHANTS AND CAPITALISTS.—For sale, the new and splendid stores situated on the corner of Reade and Church sts., known as Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 90 Reade-st., being 100 feet front by 61 feet deep, with large vaults under the street, built in the best manner, regardless of cost. The property now brings in over 10 per cent. on the price, and will rent for much more. Possession of part can be had on May 1. The property will be sold low, and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS, &c., &c.—For sale, by order of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, in a fully improved section of the City, sixty-six lots of ground, comprising the whole block between 20th and 21st sts., 10th and 11th avs. Twenty-three of these lots are leased to May 1, 1864. The remain

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP; MAZEPPA; OR, THE FIERY UNTAMED STEED.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—CAMILLA'S HUSBAND—THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 685 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—STEREOSCOPTICON AND THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Newbern, N. C., the news is of considerable importance. Gen. PALMER, commanding at that post, reports to Gen. BUTLER that on the 1st inst., the rebels in force, consisting of PICKETT'S Division and HOKE'S Brigade, the latter recently detached from LEE'S army in Virginia, advanced and attacked our forces at Bachelor's Creek, who fell back, it being impracticable to make a resistance. Our loss was fifty to one hundred men and two pieces of artillery, though it was believed that the latter might be recovered, as they had been abandoned, and had not yet fallen into the enemy's hands. An advance was also made on the South side of the Trent River, with a view of cutting the railroad to Morehead City, but the rebels were repulsed. Gen. PALMER was confident of his ability to hold the place.

From the Department of the South there is news to Sunday last. Our correspondent at Hilton Head writes, that there is no longer an attempt on the part of the disheartened rebels of Charleston to conceal the damaging effect of our bombardment upon the city, and the belief in their ability to hold their ground against any serious advance of our forces is fast dying out. Deserters and refugees come into our lines in great numbers, all telling the same woeful tale of the suffering which dwellers in the Confederacy are called upon to endure, and the inexorable despotism of the rebel authorities in executing a general conscription.

AVERILL, the raider, was no sooner back from his furlough and in the saddle, than the rebel raiders on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad smelt him on the war-path, and took the nearest road for the back country. But not soon enough, after all; for yesterday he came up with them near Springfield, defeated them badly, killed and captured a number, and recaptured our men who had been taken in the rebel attack on Patterson Creek. The pursuit was still going on vigorously. The railroad is again clear of rebels and running all right.

The news from Little Rock, Ark., is to Jan. 23. Col. CLAYTON, on the 19th, had another fight with the rebel SHELBY and routed him. The fight lasted half an hour, when the enemy fled, pursued by Col. CLAYTON, with his command, for two hours and a half. The rebels were driven seven miles. SHELBY was badly beaten. The rout was complete and disgraceful to the rebels. SHELBY'S force was estimated at eight hundred. Col. CLAYTON marched forty miles in twenty-four hours, made the fight and gained the victory. Major VAN HOUTON, of the Third Arkansas, reports to Lieut.-Col. FULLER that Lieut. GATES, on the 14th instant, made a reconnoissance toward Clinton, Van Buren County. He brought back twelve prisoners, six of whom were WITT'S men, whom he surprised and captured at Cadron Cave. GATES also captured Capt. HERROD, of MCRAE'S command. GATES had about four hundred men. While out, he traveled completely through Col. WITT'S territory.

The steam-transport *Western Metropolis*, which arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, reports that on the 28th ult., when within forty miles of Tortugas, she fell in with and boarded a suspicious looking steamer, named the *Rosita*, of Havana, whose papers, on examination, proved to be irregular. The vessel was thereupon seized and taken into Key West, where she was delivered over to the proper authorities. Her cargo consisted of wines and ammunition, and her Captain said that Mobile was his intended destination.

We publish this morning a remarkable address issued by private soldiers in the rebel Army of Tennessee, protesting in the most forcible terms against the merciless conscription of the old troops, which is now going on; denouncing the rebel leaders in bitter terms for their inhuman treatment of the rights of the private soldiers; recounting their base deception and hypocrisy, and closing by defying their efforts and appealing to their comrades to resist the tyrannical efforts of their leaders. The document comes well authenticated and has every appearance of being genuine. It is forcibly written and reveals the treachery and duplicity of the rebel leaders in a strong light. The temper of the rebel soldiers, under the present high-handed measures of the rebel Government, is such as to fully indicate the probability of such action as is threatened in this address.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *America*, from Southampton JAN. 21, with two days' later European news than that telegraphed on Monday from Halifax, arrived yesterday morning. The Dano-German affair continued the absorbing question, and the preparations for the arbitrament of arms were hurriedly making. It is asserted that the first act of Prussia and Austria will be to order the Duke of Augustenberg to evacuate Holstein. Plans for transporting the Austrian troops across the Prussian territory had been arranged, and it was thought that the transit would last several days, the troops being divided, says one account, into fifty trains of 1,000 men each. Another account says that the Austrian army of occupation will be commanded by Field-Marshal VON GABLENZ, and that 20,000 will be the aggregate of men. The Danes were engaged in breaking up the ice upon the Schlei, and making every arrangement to meet the shock of battle. The Archduke MAXIMILIAN, whose visit to Paris is expected, will be received with the title of Emperor and the honors paid to that rank. Official advices from Mexico state that the army is everywhere giving in its adherence to the new Government. It was reported that the Bank of France had lost $400,000 in gold, on the 16th instant. There is little of interest in the English news. A statement in the Edinburgh *Scotsman* shows that since the blockade of the rebel ports, upward of sixty steamers have left the Clyde, and their purchase price amounted to £700,000. Some of these vessels have been an immense source of profit to all concerned. The pirate *Florida* was announced by her commander as ready to leave Brest, and also to try her mettle with the *Kearsage* after getting out of French waters. This latter is probably braggadocio.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday, and authorized the Recruiting Committee to go to Albany, and urge the passage of an act legalizing the loan which they now are disbursing, but which is yet unsubscribed for, to the amount of $500,000. The necessity for this step lies in the fact that the fund is exhausted, and the banks are loth to subscribe till the loan is sanctioned by the Legislature. An effort to give this sanction, so far as the Senate is concerned, was made on Monday, but failed by an emphatic negative vote. So far the committee have enlisted 5,600 men. Want of funds must stop them in the full tide of successful operations, if the desired sanction of law is not granted very speedily.

According to the report of VICTOR M. RICE, Esq., State Superintendent of Schools, the number of school districts in the State of New-York, on the 1st day of October last, was 11,734; the number of school-houses, 11,753. The money expended on school-houses for sites, buildings, improvements, &c., for the year, was as follows: In cities, $242,547 53; in rural districts, $186,961 40. For the past ten years over $6,000,000 have been expended. The number of pupils in school is reported at 1,357,047. The number of "free schools" is 771; of private schools receiving no support from the State Treasury, 1,668. The number of students at the medical colleges is 2,688; at the academies and academical departments, 35,192. Over nine-tenths of the pupils instructed in this State, are educated in the public schools. The total amount of school receipts from all sources, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1863, was $4,381,287 85. The expenditures foot up $3,859,159 21. The number of pupils in the State Normal School last year was 279; sixty graduated in 1863.

An unhappy misunderstanding has arisen among the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in respect to the question of the references of proceedings for the examination of judgment debtors. The matter is noted in the law column.

There have been manufactured at the armory in Springfield, Mass., during the last month, 25,700 muskets—a larger number than ever before fabricated in a single month. The last two weeks 6,000 were turned out each week, averaging 1,000 each day. The largest number ever manufactured before in one week was 5,040. When the last month's work is completed, there will be in store at the armory over 200,000 guns, of which 40,000 are packed ready for shipment.

Breadstuffs opened pretty briskly at firmer prices yesterday, but closed heavily. A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Provisions at uniform rates. Cotton was active and dearer. Sugars, Molasses, Whisky, Tallow and Petroleum were more sought after. Freights were depressed, with 536 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade presented no important changes.

The Money market worked easy yesterday. The English financial news stiffened Exchange and Gold ¼@¾ ₱ cent. Stocks were active and the Railway speculation buoyant.

Coast Expeditions—Waste of Strength and Time.

We hear rumors—we know not how well founded—of another Burnside coast expedition as in preparation. Much as we respect the brave officer who is reported to be about to lead it, we sincerely trust that no men will be raised for another coast attack. It is apparent now to the dullest eye that the grand mistake of our strategy in the whole war has been our want of concentration. It may be doubted whether a single one of our coast expeditions, with the grand exception of the attack on New-Orleans, has tended to the successful closing of the war.

The strength of the rebellion, as we have repeated over and over again, is in its organized armies, and while these exist, we may capture every port and every large city, and still not have touched the life of the rebellion. In the Revolutionary War, the British took and occupied some of our largest cities and best harbors without in the slightest degree affecting the result of the struggle. The rebel papers say truly that they have now reached that point of the war in which they are best defended by the immense extent of territory, so that our armies, after guarding their communications, will not be able to penetrate to the heart of the country with forces larger than their own.

This redoubles the importance of largely reinforcing the two great armies of the Republic, Gen. GRANT'S and Gen. MEADE'S. Any troops withdrawn from them, for however brilliant side-attacks, will only delay our final victory.

Our situation, in some respects, is like that of the Allies in their grand invasion of France during the campaign preceding NAPOLEON'S banishment to Elba. Suppose that SCHWARZENBERG and BLUCHER, instead of pushing on heavy columns toward one central point, in order to crush by overwhelming numbers the French armies, had contented themselves with occupying the border provinces of France and had thus sought to bleed the hostile country to death. Who doubts that with NAPOLEON'S central position and their scattered forces he would have beaten them in detail, and the whole European history have been changed?

Let us recall the past in this very war. Had PATTERSON'S and MCDOWELL'S armies been concentrated, the defeat of Bull Run would have never occurred. Had GRANT and BUELL been earlier united, the battle of Shiloh would have been more than a repulse of the enemy. Had the splendid corps of BURNSIDE at Newbern been united with MCCLELLAN'S, that General (or at least any other of our prominent Generals) would have certainly taken Richmond, and the retreat of the Peninsula been saved. Want of concentration at Chancellorsville ruined us, and the side expedition to Arkansas, cost us the defeat of Chickamauga, and probably six months protraction of the war. These are terrible lessons to us. They have not been thrown away on the people. All, outside of the central military bureau, see that Arkansas and Texas, and Newbern and Florida are nothing to us, compared with a defeat of one of the great rebel armies. When LEE and JOHNSTON have been fairly driven out of the field, and their troops become roving guerrillas, then and not until then, may we begin to look to a close of the war, and then all these outside provinces which we have been spending so much of life and treasure to conquer, will fall, as by an inevitable attraction, to the central authority.

Let us have no more coast expeditions, however brilliantly executed and bravely born. Let us fritter away no more gallant lives and sums of treasure. Every nerve should be strained to fill up the ranks of the two great armies, so that when the Spring campaign opens, decisive blows may be struck, which shall tell directly toward the crushing of the rebellion. Time hastens, and it is too late now for anything but the most effective strokes.

Boundary Line Between New-York and New-Jersey.

The case disposed of before Judge SHIPMAN, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, and fully reported in our columns this morning, involved questions of great interest to the States of New-York and New-Jersey, and especially to that large portion of the citizens of both who are engaged in the clam business.

Our readers may recollect the excitement among the clam-boats a year and more ago, caused by the seizure of several vessels belonging to New-Yorkers by the New-Jersey authorities for having been engaged in clamming, as they alleged, in New-Jersey waters. Some proceedings grew out of the seizures, in which it was attempted to charge the Jerseymen with piracy, as having with an armed force seized these vessels on the high seas. And another form which the controversy took was that of personal suits against the New-Jersey Sheriff for trespass in taking the vessels. The trial of one of these suits was finished yesterday, and resulted in a verdict for damages against the Sheriff, under the express direction of the Judge, and in the determination of some special questions which were also put to them by the court in such a way as to give a curious aspect to the whole affair.

The main point in the case was as to the territorial limit of New-Jersey. By the compact made between New-York and New-Jersey, and ratified by Congress in 1834, the boundary line between the States was declared to be "the middle of the Hudson River, of the Bay of New-York, of the waters between Staten Island and New-Jersey, and of Raritan Bay to the main sea." And the first question was what was meant by the "main sea:" for the seizure of this vessel by the Sheriff took place so near Sandy Hook that the determination of this question in the way claimed by the plaintiff would show that she was seized outside of the limits of the State of New-Jersey. The claim of the plaintiff was that all the water of the bays which was not within the *fauces terræ* was the "main sea," and these *fauces* are held to be the points where the land on the one side and the other is so near that persons can be plainly distinguished with the naked eye from one shore to the other. This view would make the "main sea" begin near Princess Bay light, and the boundary between New-York and New-Jersey end there. The greater part of Raritan Bay would be "main sea."

But Judge SHIPMAN did not adopt this view. He held as matter of law that the "main sea" began at a line drawn from the point of Sandy Hook to Coney Island, and of course unless the jury found that the seizure was north of the middle of that line, they must find that it took place in New-Jersey. They found that it was south of that line, and that the vessel was therefore seized within the limits of New-Jersey.

The effect of such a determination of this question of law is to throw the main ship channel, as it passes by Sandy Hook, entirely within the State of New-Jersey. As the waters, however, are to be free for all navigation, this result may not, perhaps, be of much importance. Questions may arise, however, hereafter, which will make it very important.

The most curious result, however, of the trial is that it determines that this portion of the ship channel, although within the limits of New Jersey, is not within the limits of any county in that State. This arises from the different wording of the boundary line of the County of Monmouth from that of the State. We have given the words which set forth the boundary line of the State; that of the county is described to be "the middle or midway of the waters of Raritan Bay from the line of Middlesex County *to the main channel*, which passes by Sandy Hook, and along the same channel to the sea." Now, if our readers will take a chart of the Lower Bay, they will see that the main channel, where it turns round the Southwest Spit, is far south and west of the middle point of the line from Coney Island to Sandy Hook. And as Monmouth County only runs *to the channel*, of course the channel itself, and all the water north and east of it to that middle point, would not be in Monmouth County, though in New-Jersey. And the jury, finding that the vessel was seized in the main ship channel, found that it was not seized within the limits of Monmouth County.

What the effect of this upon the case itself will be remains to be seen. If the verdict on this point stands, it may result in the plaintiff's holding his verdict, although he was within New-Jersey waters. For it would be very doubtful whether the Sheriff of Monmouth would be justified in making a seizure outside of the limits of his county.

And whether the verdict will have any effect upon the State of New-Jersey, remains to be seen. If she regards it at all, she ought at once to rectify the boundary line of Monmouth County, or make a new county out of this unappropriated territory. Leaving it in this unsettled state, may again, as it has now, spring upon courts and juries perplexing questions of jurisdiction.

A WORD TO RE-ENLISTING VETERANS.—We understand that some dissatisfaction has arisen among the veteran regiments proposing to reënlist, on account of the determination of the Government to credit all such reenlistments against the number to be drafted. It is even said that several of the veteran regiments of GRANT'S army have renounced their intention to reënlist on this account. We give credit to these soldiers for a truly patriotic impulse in this matter; they wish the draft to be *effectual*, and do not fancy the notion of their reënlisting being the means of keeping forty or fifty thousand shirkers at home. We believe, however, that the action of the President in increasing the call to 500,000 men will entirely obviate any objection of this kind. The 200,000 added to the number originally called for, will cover four times over the total number of veterans available for reënlistment. Let them take note of this.

A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION OF LATE REBEL MOVEMENTS IN THE WEST.—A letter from the Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, written under date of Dec. 14, furnishes a striking corroboration of the purpose we, in common with all careful students of the military situation, have imputed to the rebels in regard to East Tennessee. "The operations of Gen. LONGSTREET against Knoxville," he writes, "though baffled for the moment, will inevitably lead hereafter to material results, and it is my belief that the Federals *will not be left in undisturbed possession of East Tennessee during the Winter months.*"

The usual accuracy and intelligence which have marked the statements of this correspondent respecting the military plans of the rebels add, significance to this statement as an expression of the purpose of the rebel leaders. But whether we are to regard the late movements of LONGSTREET as exhausting all that had been planned for the recovery of East Tennessee, is not so clear. It would be comforting to think so, as LONGSTREET'S apparent purpose to make a flanking movement against Knoxville, by way of Sevierville, has been well foiled. It is just possible that we have, in an item of military intelligence reported this morning, the explanation both of the sudden retreat of JOHNSTON'S army from Dalton, and the sudden cessation of LONGSTREET'S efforts against Knoxville. An important expedition under Gen. SHERMAN is hinted at, and if Mobile be supposed as its object—a supposition strengthened by the rebel reports of naval activity looking toward an attack on that point—this fact may have been sufficient to compel the withdrawal of JOHNSTON for the purpose of covering Mobile. This compulsory withdrawal of the rebel army from GRANT'S front would, of course, enable that Commander to send any force required to make East Tennessee secure beyond a peradventure, and this, in turn, may have operated to thwart all the designs of LONGSTREET. We do not throw this out as anything more than a hypothesis; but it is a hypothesis, which has, at least, the merit of explaining a series of military movements, on the part of the rebels, which have hitherto been incomprehensible.

THE BACK-TRACK ON THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.—The House of Representatives seems to be doing its utmost to undo all that the Senate did for the improvement of the Conscription Bill. That body, yesterday, voted to reduce the price of commutation from $400, at which the Senate had fixed it, to $300—the old figure. But this is a small matter. It did much worse than that. It restored (by a vote of 79 against 49) the fatal error of making the payment of the three hundred dollar commutation *work exemption for the whole period of three years!* We cannot help thinking this a most unwise measure. The facts brought out in the course of the Senate debates on this point proved conclusively that the effect of this will be in a very short time to *exhaust the military basis*, and dry up the only fountain whence soldiers can be drawn. The experience of the last draft shows that a large proportion of those drafted will avail themselves of the privilege of exemption by commutation. Each man who pays his three hundred dollars will have in his pocket a certificate of exemption from draft for three years, and it will not take a great number of drawings to rule the whole serviceable population out of the lists. The Senate in its bill provided a partial remedy for this enormous evil by the provision that the payment of commutation should relieve the commuter from the draft *in filling that quota only*, and his name should be retained on the roll in filling future quotas. Another excellent feature of the Senate's bill was the division of substitutes into two classes—those themselves liable to draft and those not liable to draft: and it provided that complete exemption for three years was only to be obtained by furnishing a substitute from the class *not* liable to draft, (as aliens, persons under twenty years of age, &c.,) while drafted persons furnishing substitutes from the class themselves subject to draft were to be again liable to draft on the exhaustion of the enrollment. The action of the House sweeps by the board all these provisions, restores all the demonstrated errors of the old act, and, we fear, will leave the Conscription Bill little more than an irritating nullity.

GEN. ROSECRANS AGAIN IN COMMAND.—The country will rejoice to observe that Gen. ROSECRANS is again in the field of active duty. Though not placed in a sphere where his commanding talents of the *military* order will have much scope, it is yet one which furnishes room for the display of the highest administrative qualities, and demands a rare prudence, firmness, and sagacity. The command of the Department of the Missouri has proved too difficult a task to a long succession of generals, each of whom has in turn been compelled to exclaim: "*Non nostrum est tantis componere lites.*" If any one bids fair to hold the balance of justice evenly, it is the distinguished soldier to whom the department is now intrusted. His order assuming the command will be found elsewhere. It breathes the old fervid patriotism and devoted loyalty, and concludes in the following words:

"While commander here I sincerely trust I shall receive the honest, firm and united support of all true national and Union men of this department, without regard to politics, creed or party, in my endeavors to maintain law and reëstablish peace and secure property throughout its limits. The past should be remembered only for the lessons it teaches, while our energies should be directed to the problem of assuring our future, based firmly on the grandeur of our position, and on the true principles of humanity and progress to universal freedom, secured by just laws."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Rupture Between the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay—Possible General War in the Valley of the La Plata—The Uruguay Rebellion—The Fearful Drought—Sheep-Stealing on a Large Scale—Colonies a Failure in South America—Cotton Raising Experiments—Steam Wagons on South American Prairies—The Old Flag Nearly Driven from South American Waters—Freights—Wool—Markets—Shipping, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Sunday, Dec. 11, 1863.

Señor Don JOSE MARMOL, Envoy Extraordinary to Uruguay, arrived in this city yesterday morning from Montevideo, having demanded his passport. The long contention between the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay had at length assumed a warlike aspect, and Mr. MARMOL was sent as a messenger of peace. While there the Uruguayan Government was about to make some movements of troops, and forbade all departures from the port, to prevent the news of the movements reaching the rebels through their friends in Buenos Ayres. The *Libertad*, a merchant steamer, got up steam and went out of port. When the guns could rake her without hitting some English men-of-war, the shore battery fired three shots at her and she proceeded unhurt. This was an offence not easily adjusted, and Mr. MARMOL left. Now the rumor is that a war is inevitable, and accordingly on this side the most active preparations are being made. I saw the Minister of War going to his office this morning, a little after sunrise, and every place on board and on shore glows with the most vigorous work. The militia are being rigorously enrolled, and all the powder and other materials needed in active warfare are bought up by Government. The Island of Martin Garcia is being put under fortifications of unusual strength. Already forty guns are there and troops are taken there every day.

The Uruguayans have only two or three armed vessels, and the Confederation have twice as many. It is not yet known whether Gen. URQUIZA, who is now Governor of Entre Rios, will aid or oppose the Confederation, nor is it know but that Paraguay and Brazil will aid Uruguay. It is quite certain that there is danger of a general war in the Valley of the La Plata.

It is understood that Señor MARMOL goes as Minister to Brazil. He is a poet, an orator, an author and a statesman, and altogether, as a civilian, he hardly has a superior in the republic. The mission to Uruguay was rather unsuccessful, and a war will no doubt follow, but it is not of his making or seeking.

The rebellion in Uruguay has dwindled into a kind of guerrilla strife, which may last indefinitely. When Gen. FLORES comes to a farm owned by a loyal man, he levies a contribution according to his pleasure, and he collects it at once. In case of a war with this country, this Government will do little else than so favor the filibusters as to displace the present incumbents, and establish FLORES and his party. Gen. FLORES is really—apart from his rebellion—not a bad man. He was once President of that country, and ruled with great moderation and success.

The low state of the rivers will be much against any boating with certainty. The rivers have not been known to be so low for many years. The drought in many parts of the country has been fearful. Thousands of sheep have perished, and where the animals have suffered most the wool has been of a very interior quality.

It is a little strange that a man can steal a drove of sheep, and yet it is not unusual for an expert thief to take a few hundreds, and even escape with them.

The efforts to fill up this country by colonies still continue, but with little success. This is a hard country for a poor and unhelped man to begin, and after the colonist buys his land and seed and animals and implements, all on a credit, paying eighteen per cent. interest per annum, he has merely provided a place of ceaseless toil, while every cent made for a life-time must go for interest to the proprietor. It is possible to make a better bargain and it is sometimes done, but there are colonies here where the immigrant becomes a serf and so must remain.

In Entre Rios there are commendable efforts made to plant cotton. In Corrientes, also, there are millions of plants. In these provinces seed was obtained from Georgia, from Paraguay, from Egypt and from India, and there is attention given to find the quality best adapted to the soil and climate. The unusual drought has severely tested the capability of cotton-raising of this region, but the experiment will not be wholly unsuccessful. In Entre Rios the quality most hardy has been found to be the sea island cotton.

The last mail carried to England about 3,000 pounds, to be expended in the purchase of two traction engines, with trains for each. The intention is to run these steam-wagons over all these plains. There is no doubt but that the most favorable season for running them will be when the wool is coming to market—in December and January. The company that has obtained a charter is composed of scientific and practical men, and they have high hopes of success. One of the company has gone to England on purpose to superintend the construction and bringing out of these engines. If successful here, they may be run on all the prairies of the Great West.

Very few vessels are here under the Stars and Stripes. A few daring ones run regularly and escape, but there are not many. Most of the old traders are now under foreign flags or have gone to the war. Some old shipmasters have gone with their vessels to maintain the flag they had carried into every sea in safety and in honor. The foreign flags are getting all the United States trade, except the few that are willing to take very low rates. The usual rates are $12 to $13 per bale, but United States vessels are offered $4 to $5. The difference is paid for insurance.

Wools are eagerly sought for the United States, and competition is bringing up the prices. Of wools of this province there have been sold 350,000 arrobas, at an average of $95 per arroba. Wools from Entre Rios and from Corrientes begin to arrive. Monte Videan wool commands a much better price than the product of this side of the river; it is cleaner and every way better.

The American bark *Seneca*, from Baltimore, adds another to the successful trips out, arriving yesterday. Hides are advancing in price; from Entre Rios, 44,000 sold for 41 to 41¾ rials silver; from Corrientes at 39. The Prussian bark *Lexington* has arrived at Monte Video. Dutch bark *Enrique* cleared yesterday for New-York.

P. S. At latest hour of writing, every preparation is going on for war between the two countries represented by Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. It seems inevitable. It is not too late for mediation, but there is no power at hand to mediate. By next steamer I shall have to tell you bad news for all the interests of this country, and bad also for foreign commerce.

OBSERVER.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Don Giovanni" was given last night with much spirit and effect, Miss KELLOGG being especially delightful in *Zerlina*. It is one of the lady's very best *rôles*. Signor BIANCHI was an excellent *Leporello*, and received the honor of an *encore* in the first act. Mme. MEDORI, in the dramatic intensities of *Donna Anna*, was as usual, very effective, and Signor BELLINI made a good-looking *Don Giovanni*. The performance was received with marked approbation by a brilliant audience.

To-night, the third regular performance of the season, GOUNOD'S new opera of "Faust," will be given. The announcement will be sufficient to crowd the house to its greatest capacity.

Funeral of Governor Gamble.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Gov. GAMBLE was buried to-day. The civic and military display on the occasion was probably the most solemn and imposing ever seen in St. Louis. All the courts adjourned, and the members of the bar attended in a body; the members of the Merchants' Exchange, the Common Council of the City, the officers and members of the legislature, a number of benevolent and other associations, the scholars of the several schools and universities and a large number of citizens and soldiers joined the funeral cortege, many of the public offices and places of business were closed. Flags were hung at half-mast, and there seemed to be almost universal sorrow. The funeral ceremonies were performed at the Second Presbyterian church, where the Rev. Dr. BROCKS delivered an appropriate discourse; the remains were deposited in the family vault in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Damage done to Charleston—Stories of Deserters—The Medical Department—Intemperance.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sunday, Jan. 31, 1864.

THE DEMOLITION OF CHARLESTON

is still progressing with inevitable certainty, as is evidenced by deserters and refugees constantly arriving from the South, also by statements contained in Charleston and Savannah journals. The editors seem to be convinced that it is vain to longer misrepresent to the masses the true effect of the Federal shells. The suspension of business, the deserted streets, the consumed dwellings, the flight of the inhabitants, tell the woeful tale. Not a man, woman or child feels safe in Charleston at the present time. The guns at Fort Strong are even turned upon the city, and at any moment during the day or night are liable to be discharged of their destructive missiles. The affected indifference with which the citizens received our shells in the early stage of the bombardment was of short duration. A few fires and a number of casualties speedily produced a mortal dread and fear that were by no means of the counterfeit sort. A multiplicity of fires and casualties was sufficient to thoroughly awaken the people to a sense of their dangerous position, as was fully attested by the confused and terror-stricken crowds that packed the depots while waiting for transportation to some interior village or town.

We have been assured by parties recently from the Confederacy that the rebel authorities have abandoned the belief of their ability to hold Charleston when the Union forces advance to take it. In view of the prospect thus set forth, large quantities of military stores have been sent to points more remote from the seaboard. The main defences of the city are on the islands which border the bay and harbor. The inland boundaries are not sufficiently protected to resist even a small body of troops. The same observations apply in the case of the defences about Savannah. The stream of deserters and refugees pouring from the fast-collapsing tub of a Confederacy is incessant and resistless. Hundreds dispose of their property at an enormous sacrifice for the sake of getting means to defray expenses to the Union lines. A man proceeded North last week who a month previous sold his entire stock of merchandise, valued in Confederate scrip at $30,000, for the comparatively small sum of $700, in coin and "greenbacks." In numerous instances entire families have deserted every article of property they possessed on earth, except the spare clothing which covered their backs, in order to rid themselves of the accursed despotism which the rebel Provost-Marshals had imposed upon every male civilian in the district. In Georgia a sentiment which passes by the name of conservatism, but which in reality is deep Union, has been making itself manifest for weeks, and only wants the presence of the Federal troops in the capital of the State to enable its influence to spread openly and widely. The number of leading men in the various parishes throughout the State who entertain the opinion that the end of the rebel reign of terror is surely and rapidly approaching is far from inconsiderable. We all believe that the impending Spring campaign will be fruitful of the most magnificent results. Possibly the capture of Charleston and Savannah is not nearer as far in the distance as some persons imagine it to be.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

of any army is admitted by everyone to be one of the most important requisites of the service. Unless the arrangements for treating the sick and disabled are on a liberal scale, it cannot be expected that the hospitals will exhibit a diminutive list of patients. It is equally evident that to conduct the Medical Department in a manner that will elicit the approval of the army and the public—I mention public, for that always precedes the army in a general cry against any mismanagement of the hospitals—it is essential for the Medical Director to be equipped with an unlimited supply of administrative ability, and superior professional skill. We believe both particulars are possessed in a high degree by Medical Director SWIFT. He entered upon the duties of his office about six weeks ago, and, although he has had some obstacles to contend against which would not have existed, perhaps, in the absence of a change of Directors, no one can dispute that he has proved himself equal to the emergency, and is in a fair way of placing his particular department on a footing that it had not began to reach from the time the first expedition landed at Port Royal. The improvements already made, to say nothing of those contemplated, have had a marked effect on the condition of the patients—cleaning, white-washing, ventilation, change of linen, assignment of competent surgeons and nurses—all have constituted a conspicuous portion in the train of improvements instituted by Dr. SWIFT. He is not content, however, with improvements; additions are to be made. In his opinion, and I believe he is sustained by nearly all the medical gentlemen in the department, it is hardly the proper thing to confine patients in narrow rooms of private dwellings. Such is the case to a great extent, at Beaufort. What is wanted is a large general hospital established either at Beaufort or some other equally healthy locality.

The General Hospital at Hilton Head is altogether too small for the demands made upon it. It is the intention of Dr. SWIFT, I understand, to have constructed a general hospital in some favorable place as soon as Government can be prevailed on to furnish the requisite material. It may further be stated, to the delight of the soldiers' friends and relatives at home, that in the course of a few weeks 135 acres of soil will be covered with growing vegetables for the use of the hospitals. Beside that, each hospital, where the design can be practically executed, is to have its garden-plot, which no one will hesitate to pronounce a very attractive and beneficial feature. Violets, daisies, japonicas, roses, and a host of other beautiful flowers, do much toward lessening the dull monotony of a sick apartment. Dr. SWIFT has also in view the project of building a bake-house and erecting an ale-brewery. Thus it will be seen that the Medical Department has at its head a man of more than ordinary enterprise, and it is to be hoped that nothing will interfere to prevent his carrying out the judicious plans of improvements and additions which he proposes for his department.

THE EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE

are beginning to be considered by numerous officers in this command. It is well known that the practice of drinking whisky has been unlimited in all the armies. I cannot say that this army falls below or rises above the average of whisky drinkers; but I have heard others say it can bring forward its proportionate share. Within the past three or four weeks several officers who each had the reputation of having the capacity, ability and inclination to do justice to six men's rations in a single evening, have astonished their associates by declining to further indulge. In nearly every instance the resolution taken has not been broken. I write with pleasure that the number of abstinents is daily increasing, and, although it cannot be expected that the army, even as a whole will ever thrust totally aside the use of the intoxicating cup, we still have cause for congratulation that so many have been led to seek a reform of morals.

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

Another sale of condemned horses took place here yesterday. The lot comprised about 140 worn-out beasts that possibly the purchasers may be able to make useful, but appearances certainly do not favor that conclusion. The colored people were the principal buyers.

WHIT.

THE DRAFT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 11.—With a view to the enforcement of an equitable and just draft for the military service, a complete census of all males between the ages of 18 and 45, not in the military or naval service of the United States, will be at once made in this department.

Post Commanders are charged with the execution of this order within the limits of their respective commands.

Copies of the rolls will be forwarded by them to these headquarters.

These rolls must contain the name, age, color, occupation and length of residence in the department of each individual.

All permits to leave the department must bear date subsequent to this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.

(Official.) ED. W. SMITH, A. A. G.

W. L. W. BURGER, A. A. G.

Obituary.

Dr. CARL THEODORE MEIER, one of our most eminent German physicians, died suddenly of congestion of the brain on the 2d inst. He was born in Koenigsbergh, Prussia, in 1810, and studied at the Universities of Greifswald, Gena, Goettingen, Halle and Berlin. He was then for some years assistant physician to the world-renowned Dr. DIEFFENBACH, and published several essays on Surgery. In this branch of medical science he excelled, and must ever be counted among the most prominent Surgeons of the present age.

In 1848 he emigrated to this country, on account of the unsatisfactory condition of Germany, where he had been a member of the National Convention and the Executive Committee of 50. It was not long before he made his mark in this City as a physician of eminence. In 1859 he was chosen Surgeon of the Bellevue Hospital, and in the same year appointed a Professor of the New-York Medical College. As such he is widely known among the profession, in particular for his eminent ability as a Surgeon.

The Volunteer Fund.

NECESSITY OF PROMPT SUBSCRIPTION.

The funds for the payment of the County Bounty of $300 to those of the old regiments reënlisting, and to new recruits, is about exhausted, and the committee will have to cease its work soon, unless our monied corporations and capitalists come up to the work and subscribe promptly and liberally. When the committee cease their work, then the draft—with all its hardships, all its legal invasion of homes—is a certainty.

On Monday Supervisor BLUNT, Chairman of the Volunteer Committee, with Mayor GUNTHER and Comptroller BRENNAN, visited a number of our banks, to urge upon them the taking of the loan. Although the capitals of the bank companies, and also of insurance companies, are immense, and their interests identified with that of the City and country, no response to this last appeal has been made. The new call for 200,000 men extra will inevitably cause a draft here if prompt liberal action be not taken. This time those who now refuse to subscribe may have reason in their own household to deplore it.

The Nassau Trade.

The following statistics, taken from the Custom-house records, show the trade to Nassau. It will be seen, that notwithstanding the vigilance of our authorities as to contraband shipments, the intercourse with the suspected port is steadily increasing. If it be true, as it is asserted, that more than one half of the vessels clearing for Nassau carry goods contraband of war, the following statistics are suggestive: For the six weeks, ending Dec. 15, 1863, ten vessels sailed for Nassau, having an aggregate tonnage of 2,885. For the same period, ending Feb. 1, 1864, twelve vessels cleared, having an aggregate tonnage of 4,288, showing an increase over the first period of 1,403 tons, or about fifty per cent.

Coughs, Colds and Consumption.—Thirty years' experience, and the testimony of thousands who have been cured by its use, prove that Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is, without exception, the most reliable remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Pleurisy, Croup, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and all Pulmonary Complaints. Here is a portion of the evidence:

Rev. M. N. Jones, of Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, says:

"In all cases of Consumption, I recommend Jayne's Expectorant."

Lieut.-Col. Louis Wagner, now in command of Camp William Penn, Chelton Hills, Penn., writes:

"For Coughs, Colds, &c., the Expectorant has always proved a certain cure."

Rev. Dr. Dowling, of New-York, writes:

"From my own experience I believe the Expectorant to be one of the best remedies for Coughs and Colds."

Mr. Samuel C. Dawson, of No. 1,217 Clarion-st., Philadelphia, says:

"After suffering for months with Bronchitis, I am happy to say, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, I am once more like my former self."

Rev. L. J. Roberts, the well-known Chinese Missionary, writes:

"For Pulmonary Complaints I find the Expectorant invaluable, always easing the pain, and removing the symptoms."

Mr. C. T. POOLER, Superintendent of Akron Schools, Ohio, writes:

"In three days the Expectorant cured me of a long-standing and troublesome Cough."

Mr. W. C. Fisher, of Weston, Spalding, Lincolnshire England, writes:

"A little nephew of mine was recently thoroughly cured of Whooping Cough by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant."

The Rev. A. Wiberg, of Wittengen, Hanover, writes:

"A friend, who was troubled with an obstinate Cough, accompanied with Spitting of Blood and Hectic Fever, has entirely recovered his health through the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant."

Mr. John Vanwort, of Aurelius, Mich., writes:

"After suffering from a hard, racking Cough, until I was thought past all cure, I tried Jayne's Expectorant, after using two bottles of which I found myself well, tough and hearty."

The Expectorant, and all of Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines, are prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

All Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold in New-York by Kitchen, Tyler & Co., No. 141 Chambers-st. and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Universal Clothes Wringer—
With cog wheels warranted.
$3,818 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 514 Pearl-st., New-York.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative—warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color, and to overcome effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM
coils and colors the hair at the same time, changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.
N. B.—See Business Notice in the *Evening Post*.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Dr. Halsted continues to receive calls today at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 7.
"His success in the treatment of disease is undisputed."—*Boston Traveller.*

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Hotel Arrivals.—A List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 2 o'clock A. M., may be had in the columns of the *New-York Daily News*.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—PECK.—At Port Chester, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. Henry Benedict, D. H. B. DAVIS, of New-York City, to JEANETTE E., daughter of James H. Peck, Esq., of the former place.

SCHENCK—VAN BEUREN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. Dr. Crosby, DAVID D. SCHENCK to ANZONETTA D. VAN BEUREN, daughter of the late Michael B. Van Beuren, of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, FRANK P., son of Isaac V. and Elizabeth Briggs, in the 12th year of his age.
The funeral services will be held on Friday, Feb. 5, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at No. 225 East Broadway. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

BROWN.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, after a short illness, ANNE V., daughter of Wm. Smith and Ann D. Brown, in the 6th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 3½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven, on the Harlem Railroad, on the arrival of the 2:30 P. M. train from New-York.

CORNELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, HELEN H., infant daughter of J. B. and Minnie R. S. Cornell, aged 10 months and 29 days.
The funeral will take place on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 5 Charlton-st.

CUMMING.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, JOSEPH T., son of Speers and Sarah E. Cumming, aged 1 year, 6 months and 17 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Thos Cumming, Hackensack, N. J., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11¾ o'clock.

DANIELS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2, MIRA M. DANIELS, widow of the late George Daniels.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., South Brooklyn.

DEVOE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, JOHN DEVOE, aged 86 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, in Claremont, near High Bridge.

DOUGLASS.—At Seymour, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, CHARLES, oldest son of Charles and Cornelia S. Douglass, aged 9 years and 5 months.

ELY.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 3, SARAH HAMMOND, daughter of Z. S. and Sarah H. Ely, aged 8 weeks and 1 day.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from their residence, No. 26 West 26th-st.

ENYARD.—At Mott Haven, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, of scarlet fever, JOHN MARTIN, only child of Rev. Wm. T. and Almira Enyard, aged 3 years, 10 months and 9 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church of Mott Haven, on Thursday, Feb. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

FREEMAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, infant son of John B. and Emilie Freeman, aged 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 134 West 39th-st., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 12 M.

FRAZIER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 2, MOSES FRAZIER, aged 66 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 180 Henry-st., on Thursday, at 10 o'clock.

GREER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, MARGARET, relict of the late Samuel Greer, aged 65 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 180 West 22d-st., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HILTON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, ELIZABETH HILTON, aged 64 years.
Her relatives and friends, and those of her daughter, Mrs. Angeline Muller, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., near 22d-st., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HALL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, CAROLIANA B. HALL, daughter of the late Rev. B. R. Hall, D. D.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Dr. Elmendorf's Church, Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

KIDDER.—On Monday, Feb. 1, WILLIAM KIDDER, aged 54 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Tuckahoe, at 11 o'clock on Thursday, the 4th inst. Cars leave corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st. at 8:15 and 10:30 A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

McPARTLAND.—On Sunday, Jan. 31, BRIDGET, daughter of James and Nancy McPartland, of County Leitrim, Ireland, aged 24 years.
Her remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

MITCHELTREE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Jr., formerly of Pittsburgh, Penn.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SKIDMORE.—At Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Jan. 30, HENRY C. SKIDMORE, of Manhasset, L. I., aged 18 years.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at Hyde Park, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, ALEXANDER H. SMITH, M. D.
The funeral services will take place at Hyde Park on Thursday, 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Friends desiring to attend can go by Hudson River Railroad at 10 o'clock A. M., and leave to return at 6½ P. M.

TWEEDY.—Suddenly, at Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, of congestion of the lungs, Mr. A. E. TWEEDY, aged 61 years.
The funeral will be attended from his late residence, in Danbury, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

VANDERBILT.—At Nice, France, on Thursday, Dec. 31, Capt. GEORGE W. VANDERBILT, U. S. Army, in the 25th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and the officers of the U. S. Army at this post, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, which will take place, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, No. 10 Washington-place, whence the remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

VANDERBILT.—The funeral of Capt. GEORGE W. VANDERBILT, U. S. A., son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., who died at Nice, France, Dec. 31, 1863, aged 24 years, a few days after the golden wedding of his parents.

BY REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD.

How wavering are the scenes of earth,
Our kindred pleasures, too;
To visions fond they fain give birth,
Which perish in the view.
On these, how thoughtless to rely—
On these, which blossom but to die.

But yesterday, 'mid joy and glee,
With gratitude profound,
Kindred and family friends we see,
The festive board surround—
Retracing that long-cherished day
When hands and hearts were given away.

Now, now that circle we behold,
In sorrow deep and wide,
Weeping o'er son and brother cold,
Long, long their joy and pride—
Embalmed, and ready for the tomb,
With all its dark impressive gloom.

As now, 'mid tears and dreariness,
We hear the funeral knell—
Let hearts of love and tenderness,
The mournful requiem swell.

His eye with lustre glows no more,
Nor cheek with roseate hue,
Nor voice resounds as heretofore,
Affection to renew.
Senseless he lies, as all, all must,
Soon, soon to mingle with the dust.

Our hearts with sad emotions heave,
As we this scene survey;
As these remains our presence leave—
Remains once beauteous, gay;
Thus youth, and talents, valor, all,
Before the King of Terrors fall,

But tho' forbidding be the grave,
Tho' tears it overflow,
Jesus our dust and souls can save,
From death and tears and woe—
Make songs from friends, thus parted rise,
When reunited in the skies.

As now, 'mid tears and dreariness,
We hear the funeral knell,
Let hearts of love and tenderness,
The mournful requiem swell.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1864.

WIECHMANN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, of scarlet fever, ANNA CAMILLE, only daughter of Ernst Gustav and Anna C. Wiechmann, aged 7 years, 5 months and 11 days.
Funeral from No. 32 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 153.—Feb. 3, 1864.
28, 69, 68, 66, 70, 7, 10, 62, 4, 12, 73, 1, 31.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 154.—Feb. 3, 1864.
46, 74, 73, 48, 57, 64, 24, 28, 21, 50, 58, 20, 5, 63.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 57—Feb. 3, 1864.
34, 63, 26, 19, 37, 62, 25, 36, 17, 59, 15, 21, 65.
CLASS 58—Feb. 3, 1864.
69, 24, 26, 6, 30, 47, 35, 73, 50, 41, 20, 60, 23, 39.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRD per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured,

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of acure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the Medical Profession that IRON is the VITAL PRINCIPLE or LIFE ELEMENT of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, from any cause whatever, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and everyone will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of
IRON AS A MEDICINE
is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by *combination in a way before unknown*.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, etc.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
contains no alcohol, and is pleasant to take.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
cures Chronic Diarrhœa and all skin Diseases.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
builds up the broken-down constitution.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
cures Nervous Affections and all Female Complaints
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
is an excellent substitute for wine or brandy.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
invigorates the weak and debilitated.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
cures all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
restores the vigor of youth to the worn-out system.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
animates and invigorates an over-worked brain.
THE REASON WHY
THE REASON WHY
THE REASON WHY
THE REASON WHY
the Peruvian Syrup cures so many diseases, is, that it supplies the blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE or LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, thereby infusing
STRENGTH,
VIGOR AND
NEW LIFE
into all parts of the system.
VOUCHERS.
VOUCHERS.
VOUCHERS.
VOUCHERS.
VOUCHERS.

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials:

Rev. John Pierrepont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. H. Kendall, M. D.,
Rev. Aug. R. Pope,	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.,
Rev. Gurdon Robbins,	Francis Dana, M. D.,
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.,
Rev. T. Starr King,	Jose Antonio Sanches, M.D.,
Rev. Osborn Myrick,	Marcelino Aranda, M. D,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	Abraham Wendell, M. D.,
Rev. Abel Stevens,	A. A. Haves, M. D.,
Rev. Richard Metcalf,	J. R. Chilton, M. D.,
Rev. M. P. Webster,	H. E. Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Jos. H. Clinch,	John E. Williams, Esq.,
Rev. Abm. Jackson,	Thomas A. Dexter, Esq.,
Rev. J. Pearson, Jr.,	Thomas C. Amory, Esq.,
Rev. A. R. R. Crawley,	Hon. Peter Harvey,
Rev. Henry Upham,	James C. Dunn, Esq.,
Rev. S. H. Riddel,	Samuel May, Esq,
Rev. P. C. Headley,	Prof. E. Vitalis Scherb,
Rev. John W. Olmstead,	Ferdinand Andrews, Esq.

We submit it to any candid reader if the testimony of such men as the above is not sufficient to establish the character of any medicine. Invalids suffering from dyspepsia or any chronic diseases characterized by debility, are assured that thousands have been cured of similar troubles by the use of the Peruvian Syrup, and none can *reasonably* hesitate to give it a trial.

Prepared as heretofore by N. L. CLARK & CO.
J. P. DINSMORE, Sole Agent,
No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
For sale by all druggists.

RELIEF FOR THE WORKING WOMEN.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINE,
No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.
"A complete sewing-machine depot and the only one up town."—*Mercury*

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS.
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases,
Convenient for the pocket,
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, whooping cough, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs or throat.
Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, New-York; by D. S. Barnes & Co., and F. C. Wells & Co.

WANTED—FIFTY CENTS EACH WILL BE paid for a copy of the TIMES, of Dec. 28, 1860; Jan. 10 and Jan. 11, 1861. Subscription Desk this Office

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.
DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.
Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.
"* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *.
C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

"HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.
DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.
Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.
Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. CATHORN,
Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly Pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.
Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.
They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.
NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor It is put up only in our log-cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unmutilated, and signature on steel-plate side labels.
Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
DOCTOR KENNEDY,
OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.
One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.
Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.
One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an exeruciating disease.
By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently heal

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & Co., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks: The new 5 per cent, Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.
6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863.:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863		1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fre Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863		$7,897,666 56
Losses paid during the same period		3,825,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses		1,082,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks		$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise		1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable		3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank		744,813 88
Total amount of Assets		$9,265,546 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to $14,328,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years $16,958,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash 11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 $5,268,670

By order of the Board
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
F. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

PUBLIC MINING BOARD.

NOTICE.

At the solicitation of many parties who are desireus of attending the meetings of the Board, otherwise engaged during the business hours of the day, the PUBLIC MINING BOARD will hereafter meet at 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 52 William-st, instead of 11 o'clock A. M., as heretofore. The annual admission fee from this day will be $250, payable in advance, which will entitle members to buy and sell at the Board for 12 months without any additional charge. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

Feb. 4, 1864.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.

THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
H. H. BOODY, Agent.

MEYLERT & CO.,

No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY." —The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the 8 per cent. gold bonds of this Company may receive payment of the principal with interest from 10th October last at 7 per cent. per annum (the lawful rate of the State of Wisconsin for past due obligations,) on presentation of the same at the office of Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st.

Notice is hereby given that the privilege of exchanging said Bonds for the 7 per cent. first mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company is extended to the 10th day of February next. After that day interest will cease on all of said Bonds, which shall not then have been presented for exchange or payment.
By order of ALEX. MITCHELL,
President Chicago and Milwaukee Railway.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office in New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox.

The bond transfer books will be closed from the 29th January to 1st February, both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent, on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 29 Pine-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 27 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counselor-at-Law.
No. 179 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE Co., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 43

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32

Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent. 116,000 00
$256,717 32

There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 6 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.

Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes 1,313 50
$255,403 82

Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent. 255,000 00
Undivided Balance $403 82

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks		$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities		774,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand		651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes		1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies. Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company		30,374 44
Total amount of Assets		$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT LEE,
DAN'L. W. TELLER, } Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863		$158,811 87
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums		$861,714 87
This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$701,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	411,264 40	
Return premiums	$67,067 21	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank	$116,846 42	
United States, New-York City and banks and other stocks	702,769 03	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29	— 921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		73,062 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 51
Total assets		$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	W. M. RICHARDS,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MELLEN,	B. W. BULL,
C. HADDEN,	L. P. MORTON,
F. W. MEYER,	J. K. MYERS,
WILLIAM LECONEY,	A. WESSON,
WILLIAM KENT,	BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
A. S. BARNES,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
H. L. ANDERTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEO. C. WETMORE,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	OLIVER K. KING,
DAVID LAMB.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An Ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, held this day, the following-named persons were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John P. Yelverton,	Charles M. Connolly,
William K. Strong,	David B. Turner,
Alonzo Child,	William M. Bliss,
Henry A. Kent,	Robert Bayard,
Frederick J. Hesford,	Charles H. Leonard.
Charles H. Trask,	Watson E. Case,
Robert P. Getty,	William Moller,
Charles A. Bulkley,	George Dickinson.
William Nelson,	

FOR INSPECTORS.

James J. Craig,	Albert Havemeyer.
Gordon W. Burnham,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, John P. Yelverton, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and Charles M. Connolly, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President, and J. A. Beardsley was appointed Cashier.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL

$100,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.) GOLD BONDS
OF THE
QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Bids for the whole, or any part, of the above amount of Bonds will be received at the office of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, No. 42 Exchange-place, up to the 6th day of February.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
JAN. 1, 1864.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1863		$2,586,246 07
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1863	$1,016,460 22	
Amount of interest received and accrued	136,851 73	
Amount of prepayments by Agents	8,879 24	1,162,191 19
Total		$3,748,437 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Losses by Death	$295,850 00	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, Annuities, and Surrendered and Canceled Policies	104,246 81	
Premiums and interest due on Southern Policies, and Balances due from Southern Agents and others—charged to Profit and Loss	236,126 04	
Premium Notes canceled	232,941 82	
Paid Salaries, Rent, Printing and Office Expenses	44,808 15	
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses	151,816 28	
Paid Advertising and Physician's Fees	21,843 98	
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps and Law Expenses	7,266 26	1,094,899 34
		$2,653,537 92

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	$101,136 50	
Invested in United States Stocks, cost	794,510 43	
(Market value, $827,782.)		
Invested in New-York City B'k Stocks, cost	52,561 50	
(Market value, $53,561.)		
Invested in other stocks, cost	54,892 50	
(Market value, $72,742.)		
Loans on demand, secured by United States and other stocks (Market value, $132,279 50.)	96,400 00	
Real Estate, (Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway)	117,305 69	
Bonds and Mortgages, bearing 7 per cent. interest	379,430 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies, drawing interest	625,477 50	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864	112,147 51	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1864	54,407 37	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1864	1,603 05	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	61,465 48	
Amount of all other property belonging to the company	2,200 39	$2,653,537 92

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. upon all participating Life Policies now in force which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1864, and a payment in cash, on and after the first MONDAY in March next, of the Fourth Installment of 20 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared from 1850 to 1860 inclusive, to those holding certificates, UPON PRESENTATION AT THE HOME OFFICE. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

By order of the board.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 4,675 New Policies were issued insuring $11,339,234 45.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, Jan. 1, 1864.

Assets as above		$2,653,537 92
Disposed of as follows:		
Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864	$42,200 00	
Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting proofs, &c	56,000 00	
Reserved for Sundry Liabilities due to Agents and others	9,171 79	
Amount reserved for reinsurance of all Existing Policies, (valuations at 4 per cent. interest	1,735,126 93	
Special reserve for any increase of mortality beyond the Tables. Extra Risks and other contingencies	131,756 30	
Dividend Interest remaining unpaid	7,825 04	
Dividends declared prior to 1850 unpaid	6,417 00	
Present value of Dividends, 1850 to 1856 inclusive (valuation at 4 per cent. interest)	287,627 18	
Do. do. 1861 do. do	71,205 00	
Do. do. 1862 do. do	68,686 00	
Do. do. 1863 do. do	79,315 00	
Do. do. 1864 do. do	134,288 00	
Undivided Surplus	23,849 63	$2,653,537 92

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. RODGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBURY,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	PLINY FREEMAN,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
THOMAS SMULL,	WM. A. BOOTH.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., }

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

TO PEORIA AND OQUAWKA FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

All parties who signed the agreement for reorganization of the PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY, now LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, said parties who wish to avail themselves of the reorganization, must send their bonds and coupons to the office of Weston, De Billin & Co., No. 24 Exchange-place, before the 20th inst., agreeable to terms of reorganization, and receive trustees' certificates, or they will be compelled to receive their portion of net proceeds of sale of the road.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON, } Trustees.
FEB. 4, 1864. H. G. MARQUAND,

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ALONZO WOOD & COMPANY'S Bank (Elbridge) has filed with this office a notice of the appointment of the Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT the Banking House, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE,	ISAAC ODELL,
DAVID B. MOSES,	WM. A. THOMSON,
JOHN ROMER,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
VANDERB'T L. BUXTON,	JOHN T. WILSON,
HERMAN H. BRUNJES,	HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
	HARVEY P. FARRINGTON.

And for Inspectors of the next election.

JAMES WIGGINS.	ZIMRI WEST,
	W. H. B. TOTTEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on the morning of the 2d inst., JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reelected President.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST FEBRUARY, 1864, on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th of February next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE Co., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of February next. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order,
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, AGENCY OFFICE No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY of Oswego have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to New-York stockholders at this office, on demand.
WM. LE COUNT, Agent.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government Tax.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary

BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) on the 1st proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPAny Stock, Jersey City (Water Loan) Bonds, Metropolitan Gas Co. Stock for sale.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February, inclusive.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books closed from the 24th instant to February 1, inclusive. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, the first day of February next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE Co. No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb 3, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half (3½) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, is this day declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, proximo.
HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BLOCK & MASSETT; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers, upon commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,324 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 500 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate victim resorts to Dr. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 41 Division-st., New-York. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCture and Root Extract will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.
PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MORNING NEWSPAPER ROUTE IN Brooklyn for sale, containing over 1,000 subscribers, profits over $30 per week, ground covering the Heights. Will be sold cheap, or will sell it in separate parts. Apply at subscription desk *Times* Office, between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 323 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, after 8 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SPECIAL OR GENeral partner, with $25,000 or $30,000, to take an interest in an establishment which is manufacturing patented machinery, and in which the proprietor has invested $60,000. The concern has a very desirable location down in the business part of the City, and the additional capital is needed to increase the business, which is done for cash. To any gentleman having the amount required, and a taste for mechanical pursuits, this is a rare opportunity, as the associations are of the most highly respectable character. Address a note to HENRY & CO., Box No. 2,134 Post-office.

BOOK-BINDERY FOR SALE—CONTAINing cutting machine, stamping-press, stamps, standing-press, tools, &c., will be sold at a bargain. Apply at No. 548 Pearl-st., near Broadway. A good chance for any one to engage in the business.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE IN THE flourishing town of Newburgh, 60 miles from New-York City, on the Hudson River. For particulars, address DRUGGIST, Box No. 393, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LIGHT AND profitable manufacturing business, already established, with a capital of from $1,000 to $3,000. Apply at No. 250 Canal-st., fourth floor, rear room.

FOR SALE.—THE DRUG STORE LOCATED AT No. 495 8th-av., near 31st-st., an old established stand, with stock, fixtures and good will. Apply to S. P. SMITH, No. 135 Maiden-lane.

TEACHERS CAN HEAR OF THE CHEAPest boarding-school property in New-England, by addressing Rev. IRA PETTIBONE, Winchester Centre, Conn.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1864.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating United States 5 per cent. Coupon Bond of 1874, No. 11,742, with coupons on and from Jan. 1, 1864, dated Feb. 1, 1860, and issued to B. Berend & Co., or bearer; the same having been lost or mislaid in transmission to the Union Bank of London, per steamer *Hansa*, from New-York Nov. 21, 1863, payment thereof having been stopped at the United States Treasury.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 190, FOR FIVE shares; certificate No. 209, for ten shares Brevoort Insurance Company, issued to Whitney B. Noble. Transfer having been stopped, the undersigned has made application to said company for duplicate certificates of same.
JOHN H. NOBLE, Administrator.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
AFRICA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed there for.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooding.	
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000		

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$80	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Feb. 6
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Feb. 20

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

GALWAY LINE.
The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:
ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.
Steamship NOVA SCOTIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 6. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.
Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.
For passage apply to
ISABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st.; N.R.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The Steamship MORNING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. steamship,
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JNO. A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. Mail Steamship
AZOUR,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

CONSIGNEES PER KEDAR AND AUSTRALASIAN are requested to remove their goods, now lying at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, without delay.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
WHITE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

REMOVAL.
TRACY, IRWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Have removed to No. 400 BROADWAY, corner of Walker-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost.
DAVID HYNE, No. 162 William-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR TWO MONTHS—rooms and a private table for a gentleman and his wife, two children, (seven and nine years old,) two young ladies and servant; parlor and one bedroom must be on first or second floor; two other bedrooms may be on the third. The location must be above 8th and below 30th sts., and between 6th and 4th avs. Address Box No. 4,268 New-York Post-office, stating terms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman may be had with a private family residing near Wall-st. ferry, having a large, well-furnished room and closet, bath, gas, &c. Address H., Box No. 1,435 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

TWO OR THREE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms may be obtained by applying at No. 3 Boorman-place, West 33d-st. Accommodations first-class in every particular. References exchanged.

FOR SALE—STEAM-ENGINE OF 400-HORSE power, with boilers and gearing complete; built by Corliss & Nightingale. In good order for immediate use. Apply to Messrs F. SKINNER & CO., No 46 Barclay-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 4, 1864,
when will be presented Gounod's new, grand and highly successful Opera, in five acts, of
FAUST,
as expressly prepared by the Composer for the Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
FAUST
will be produced with its new and brilliant costumes, new scenery and appointments and the following very complete cast:
Margherita.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Mephistopheles.....Sig. HANNIBAL BIACHI
Valentin.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Wagner.....Sig. ANGELO MULLER
Martha.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
NOTICE.—In order to give éclat to the performance Sig. BELLINI has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentin.

On FRIDAY—FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT, First night this season of Verdi's Grand Opera of
I DUE FOSCARI.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock, FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
when will be performed Flotow's charming Opera of
MARTHA.

The sale of tickets and secured seats will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine, from 8 to 5 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8, first night this season of Verdi's Grand Opera of
I DUE FOSCARI,
with new scenery and appointments, and the following extraordinary cast:
Lucretia.....Mme. MEDORI
Jacopo Foscari.....Sig. MAZZOLENI
Francisco Foscari.....Sig. BELLINI
Loredano.....Sig. WEINLICH
Barbarigo.....Sig. REICHARDT
Conductor.....Sig. J. NUNO.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock, FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
when will be produced Flotow's charming Opera of
MARTHA,
with the following splendid cast:
Lady Henriette.....(her favorite rôle).....Miss Kellogg
Nancy.....Mlle Sulzer
Lionel.....Sig. Lotti
Plunkett.....Sig. Biachi
Lord Tristan.....Sig. Muller
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
Admission to the Matinée $1, to all parts of the house. No reserved seats.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
THE LONDON TIMES,
speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation:
"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,560 back to his employers."
Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare:
"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malefaction."
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½; close at 10¼.

PERHAM'S,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.
TICKETS SELLING BY HUNDREDS!
CROWDED HOUSES
to witness the wonderful
STEREOSCOPTICON,
surpassing in BRILLIANCY, NOVELTY and BEAUTY any exhibition of the kind ever known; and the
MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,
a superb and gigantic pictorial history of the war.
EVERY EVENING, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock; single admission, 25 cents; National Home tickets, admitting four, $1.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1864,
for the last time
TANNHAUSER
Grand Opera, in three acts, by R. Wagner, with the same cast as performed in New-York.
Conductor.....C. ANSCHUTZ.
Prices as usual.
Sale of tickets will commence in Brooklyn on Thursday morning.

GRAND CONCERT.
DEBUT IN AMERICA OF
MR. ALFRED H. PEASE, PIANIST.
Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE would announce his first Grand Concert, to take place at Dodworth's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1864, on which occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
MRS. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, Soprano;
HERR HABLEMANN, Tenor;
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

MASTER EMIL MOLLENHAUER'S FIRST grand Concert will take place on Feb. 8, at Niblo's Saloon, Broadway. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Latimer Bros. & Seymour's, No. 21 Nassau-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg; break of gauge.
E. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¾ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferry, E. R., at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3:15 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M. and 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicines depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices &c.
STODDARD & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COMMENCES AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
FOURTH WEEK.....FOURTH WEEK.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1864,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS,
CHARLES GAYLER'S NEW IRISH DRAMA,
acknowledged by houses crowded from parquet to ceiling to be
THE GREATEST TRIUMPH ACHIEVED FOR YEARS.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
in their life-like portraiture of
IRISH PEASANT LIFE.
THE CONNIE SOOGAH
is now crowding by far the largest theatre in the country to overflowing, and hundreds are nightly obliged to retire, unable to get a glimpse of the stage.
ALL THE BEAUTIFUL TABLEAUX
The SCENERY is ALL NEW, and a fac simile of the original,
THE WATER SCENE
SURPASSING, IN NATURALNESS AND EFFECT, any representation of a similar character
EVER PRESENTED TO THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC.
APPROPRIATE MUSIC, SONGS AND DANCES are interspersed throughout the piece.
The cast of characters are so distributed as to introduce EVERY MEMBER OF THE TALENTED COMPANY
It is confidently claimed that the manner in which
THE CONNIE SOOGAH
is mounted has never been surpassed in
EITHER EUROPE OR AMERICA,
making in its entirety
A MOST RECHERCHE ENTERTAINMENT.
PRICES.
Admission.....50 cents
Secured seats to Parquet Stalls and Parquet Circle.....75 cents
Family Circle (entry in Crosby st.).....25 cents
Private Boxes.....Six and eight dollars
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
In order to prevent the patrons of
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
from being disappointed in gaining admission in the evening, and enable families to make up their parties in advance, arrangements have been made by which SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 5, 1864.
FIRST BENEFIT THIS SEASON
OF
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
FOURTEENTH WEEK
FOURTEENTH WEEK
OF THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
Or, MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
which is still a brilliant success. In connection with the
TOUR OF THE WORLD,
a good many local scenes of
THRILLING INTEREST
will be exhibited.
Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8 P. M.
Ticket 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

INAUGURATION EXERCISES OF
BRYANT & STRATTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
ADDRESS BY PETER COOPER.
The public exercises connected with the opening of the new rooms of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, in the Mortimer block, corner of Broadway, 22d-st. and 5th-av., will take place at the College Rooms on THURSDAY EVENING of the present week, Feb. 4.
The exercises will be of a varied and interesting nature; the address to be delivered by Peter Cooper, Esq.
The proprietors of the institution take this occasion to return their sincere thanks to their patrons and friends, and to extend a cordial invitation to all to be present upon the occasion above announced, believing that an examination of the greatly increased facilities in connection with the new apartments will more than justify the removal from the Cooper Institute.
HORACE WEBSTER, LL.D., will preside on the occasion.
BRYANT & STRATTON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS.
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.
ATTRACTIVE EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES
EVERY EVENING,
and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Clowns,
BOBBY WILLIAMS and SAM STICKNEY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.
BENEFIT OF Misses IDA and AMELIA and Master CHARLES SHERWOOD.
Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Private Box seats 50 cents. Commence at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.
Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL,
the celebrated tight rope performer, and Mr. JOHN DENIER, the wonderful gymnast, are engaged, and will appear on MONDAY next.

PROF. DOREMUS
will deliver a Course of
FOUR LECTURES
On the
"WORLD'S INDEBTEDNESS TO SCIENCE,"
with ILLUSTRATIVE EXPERIMENTS
on the
GRANDEST SCALE,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
on the evenings of MONDAY, Feb. 8; THURSDAY, 11; MONDAY, 15; THURSDAY, 18.

Tickets for the course	$1 00
For reserved seats	2 00
Single admission	50

Particulars in future advertisement.

MAISON DOREE.—AGREEABLE TO THE OFT expressed desire, the proprietor of the Maison Doree has recently opened to the public a spacious saloon, fitted with every accessory and convenience, and capable of dining 120 persons. The table is replete with a superb service, and the saloon and reception rooms furnished with luxurious elegance. Clubs and Dinner Committees should be made aware of this. Dinners served whereso-ever desired, with or without dinner service and ornaments. Weddings and suppers supplied impromptu. Creams and confections to order at all hours daily.

SKATING—SKATING—BALL'S UP!
At the large hall of J. WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, No. 6 East 28th-st., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
New patent floor skates, nearest approach to ice skating yet discovered; a most fascinating and healthy exercise for ladies, gentlemen and children.
Call and obtain a circular.
Light gymnastics, fencing, broad-sword, single stick, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season tickets for a gentleman.....$5

FROM WASHINGTON.

Postal Arrangements Between New-York and Washington.

Important Report from the Postmaster-General.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT IN THE HOUSE.

The Commutation Fixed at Three Hundred Dollars.

Drafted Men Paying Commutation Exempt for Three Years.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

EVERYTHING QUIET AT THE FRONT.

Officers who arrived here this evening direct from the extreme front report everything quiet there, and that deserters continue to come in daily. More would come in were it not for the strict regulations recently issued for the government of pickets. They are prohibited from holding any intercourse whatever with the enemy, while their pickets are constantly asking questions of ours and are particularly desirous of obtaining information as to the disposition made of deserters. Under the new order only one man is allowed to approach a picket at one time, no matter if there are a dozen deserters behind and who run the risk of being retaken while going through the prescribed formula.

THE TAX ON WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

A number of Collectors and Assessors are here to confer with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to the proposed changes in the tax on whisky, tobacco, cotton and petroleum. There is immense grumbling about the committee-rooms.

THE EUTAW ON THE WILMINGTON BLOCKADE.

The gunboat *Eutaw* has been ordered to the blockading fleet off Wilmington. She will leave here to-morrow.

THE IRON GUNBOAT WATEREE.

The new iron gunboat *Wateree*, built by REANIE & ARCHIBALD, at Chester, Penn., has arrived at the Navy-yard here to be fitted out. She is of a thousand tons burden, carries fourteen guns, and is the only vessel of her class, and is destined for ocean service. She is nearly as fast as the *Eutaw*.

NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.

The bill introduced in the House, to-day, by Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, for the establishment of a ship canal around Niagara Falls was drafted by Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of New-York. It is similar to the bill introduced last session.

OUR FRENCH RELATIONS.

We have authority for contradicting the sensation reports, published in a New-York paper on Tuesday, of apprehended difficulties with France, growing out of the correspondence of Mr. SEWARD with M. DERTH DE LHUYS, on the fitting out of rebel privateers in French ports. There is not the slightest apprehension felt by those who are conversant with all the facts in the case of any difficulty with the French Emperor on the subject. On the contrary, the latest dispatches from Mr. DAYTON are of quite a different tenor.

MRS. FERNANDO WOOD'S BOUQUETS.

The flowers on Mrs. FERNANDO WOOD'S table, on the night of her party, had the card affixed: "With the compliments of Mrs. LINCOLN."

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

PRISONERS TO POINT LOOKOUT.

Four hundred rebel prisoners, who had been for some time past confined in the Old Capitol and Carrol Prisons, were sent to Point Lookout, today, under guard of the One Hundred and Forty-third New-York Regiment.

DEFEAT OF THE REBEL RODDY AND CAPTURE OF HIS SUPPLY TRAINS.

The following dispatch was received at the headquarters of the army to-day.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 2.

Gen. DODGE reports that on the 24th ult., our forces, under Col. PHILLIPS, drove RODDY to the south side of the Tennessee River, captured all his trains, consisting of over 20 mule-teams, 200 head of cattle, 600 head of sheep, and about 100 head of horses and mules, and destroyed a factory and mill which had largely supplied him. JOHN A. RAWLINS,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

MAILS FROM NEW-YORK TO WASHINGTON.

The Postmaster-General has replied to a resolution of the Senate, asking the reason of the frequent failure of the mails between New-York and Washington. He attributes them to the insufficiency of equipment in cars and engines to meet the increased demands of travel and transportation, there being but a single track. The number of trains has been reduced to prevent collisions, and the speed lessened by the increase of burden. Since the adoption of the schedule of Nov. 23, by which the time was to be reduced to ten hours between Washington and New-York, the irregularity has been greater than before, partly owing to the great increase of passengers and the consequent delays in receiving and discharging passengers at local points. The time is made up of five separate roads, and the companies seem to regard the transportation of mails as of secondary importance, subordinate even to freight; and changes of the mail trains are made without the knowledge of the department, and discriminate against the mails in case of danger of loss connection. It is stated that a double track is in progress on all the roads.

The road through Philadelphia is actively pushed, and the bridge over the Susquehanna is under construction, and the united efforts of the roads will secure the remedy much sooner than it could be obtained by a new line.

A practical placing of these lines under one management, by concert and harmony of action, is suggested as a complete remedy. It is hinted that the difficulty in supplying the demands for labor and material, in case of the organization of a new company, and the consequent relaxing of effort by the present line, would aggravate the difficulty. No legislation is recommended, unless it be such as would give the department power to control the action of the companies in carrying the mails, and in the matter of charges, without reference to mail connections.

CONCERNING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The amendments reported by Senator TRUMBULL to the law forbidding members of Congress from acting as agents for the prosecution of claims, &c., proposes to repeal the provision which precludes them from acting as counsel or agent in any court, or before any commission. Heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus, clerks and other officers of the Government, are prohibited from accepting pay for services in connection with claims, contracts, accusations or arrests before any department, or military or naval commission. The fine on conviction is limited to $10,000 and two years' imprisonment, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The House, to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the following appointments: W. H. H. Waters, as Receiver of Public Moneys at Nebraska City; Alexander McCready, Receiver of Public Moneys at Dakotah City; John W. Boyle, Receiver of Public Moneys at Vermillion, D. T.; Ralph S. Dorr, Receiver of Public Moneys at San Francisco; F. E. Adams, Receiver of Public Moneys at Humboldt, Kansas; Wm. A. Merriweather, United States Marshal for Kentucky.

CAUCUS OF UNION MEMBERS.

In accordance with a call for a caucus of the Union members of the House, a meeting took place to-night. Representative MORRILL occupied the Chair. About sixty members were present. The object was to consult and harmonize views on the measures pending, including the Enrollment Bill. A disposition was manifested to transact the public business with all practicable expedition.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

A letter from the Secretary of War in answer to a resolution of Mr. POWELL, in reference to military orders concerning the elections in Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, Missouri and Kentucky, was laid before the Senate and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RANK OF MILITARY STORE-KEEPERS.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) presented memorials from the Military Store-keepers, asking Congress to pass a bill defining their rank. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AGGRIEVED CITIZENS.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) presented a petition from the loyal citizens of Harrison County, Missouri, setting forth grievances suffered by them. Referred to the Committee on the Conduct of War.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a petition of a large number of German citizens of Boston, protesting against the President's proposed scheme of reconstruction. Referred.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) reported the joint resolutions, relating to Members of Congress from the Judiciary Committee, with amendments. Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a joint resolution in reference to land belonging to certain States. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

THE ENLISTMENT BILL.

On motion of Mr. CARLILE, of West Virginia, (Union,) the Enlistment Bill was postponed until to-morrow.

CHARTER OF GEORGETOWN.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) presented a substitute for the bill amendatory of the charter of Georgetown, D. C., which was ordered to be printed.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) reported back favorably bill providing for the examination of certain officers in the army.

MR. HALE'S CASE.

The Judiciary Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the case of Mr. HALE.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The House Revenue Bill, as amended by the Finance Committee of the Senate, was considered.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) explained at length the merits and effects of the proposed amendments.

The amendment, laying a duty of sixty cents on all spirits sold or distilled and removed for consumption or sale previous to the 1st day of July next, was adopted.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Union,) moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow, which was carried.

THE PASSAGE OF GOODS IN BOND.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill repealing acts of 1845 and 1846, which allow foreign goods to be imported into Canada through the United States, or exported from Canada through the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A UNIFORM AMBULANCE SYSTEM.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) a bill to establish a uniform ambulance system was taken up.

At the suggestion of Mr. GRIMES, an additional section was added to the bill, extending its provisions so as to provide for mule and horse litters. The bill then passed.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to consider a joint resolution equalizing the pay of soldiers in the United States armies.

An objection was made, and the resolution was laid over.

A PAYMASTER COERCED.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Naval Committee, reported favorably on the bill equalizing certain payments of Paymaster EDWARD C. DORAN, at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, under coercion and duress in April, 1861.

MAIL FACILITIES.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General, in answer to a resolution of the Senate in reference to the failures of mails between Washington and New-York. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the Senate went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SECRETARIES TO HAVE SEATS ON THE FLOOR.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked leave to introduce a bill providing that the Secretaries of the Executive Departments shall occupy seats on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) objected.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, in New-York, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) replied to Mr. STEVENS, maintaining that this is not a public war as between nations, but a civil war within the States. He argued that the laws of war do not authorize the conquest of individual or private property on land, except in specified cases. In the exercise of the war power we cannot attack the temples of religion and despoil the arts, and seize and confiscate private property on land. If we do this, we do it in the face of the Christian world. The States in rebellion are not out of, but in, the Union; and in this connection he spoke of the sovereignty being in the mass of the people, who had delegated certain powers to be exercised by Congress.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Senate bill, amendatory of the Enrollment Act.

AMOS MYERS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said if as asserted on the other side, the draft was unpopular, it was because such traitors as CHAUNCEY C. BURR, VALLANDIGHAM and Capt. ANDREWS, of Virginia, the Copperhead orator of New-York, had endeavored to poison the minds of the people against it, their language being repeated on the floor of this House. He argued the constitutional power to draft, saying every man owes support to the Government, and in time of trial he is bound to take up arms in defence of the life of the Union. The people had taken up and determined that Mr. LINCOLN, who had thus far held the helm of State so steadily, shall run the good ship of State into port, whatever politicians may say and do. God and the people are for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. McCLELLAN might have been the favorite if he had not, the night before the late Pennsylvania election, changed his base. That General declared he was in favor of the man (Judge WOODWARD) who was for withdrawing our troops north of Mason and Dixon's Line, and that soldiers had no right to vote. He (MYERS) would confiscate the property of rebels now and forever. He would place part of the proceeds into the Treasury, and the remainder he would parcel out to the brave men who fight our battles. After the war was over some men would give fortunes to have their words blotted out. Two classes will leave the North and go South; one of them, the negroes, because it is too cold; another, the Copperheads, because it is too hot. [Laughter.] He was confident that out of this war we would emerge without a guilty stain, to walk in newness of life.

Mr. STILES, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said his colleague had delivered a rambling tirade, which did not rise to the dignity of a speech. His colleague charged that Judge WOODWARD had decided that soldiers had no right to vote. This was not true. In the case of MILLER and CHASE, he decided that soldiers have a right to vote on returning to their homes, and this decision was approved by the people. On the second Tuesday in October Judge WOODWARD was legally elected Governor of Pennsylvania, receiving 254,000 votes. But furloughs were absolutely denied to Democrats to return to their homes to vote, and it was truly said that bayonets rule, and not the popular will. The people are opposed to the conscription, which was a failure. By the legislation proposed the President could make the draft perpetual. It gave him absolute control. The Provost-Marshal held in his hands the liberty of every man, woman and child, and from his decision there was no remedial appeal. Our armies could not be filled up by conscription. Some other mode must be devised. He did not believe, with his colleague, that the war could be ended by LINCOLN under the Administration's policy.

Mr. WILLIAMS, in discussing the bill, said every power for the defence of the country may be exercised, when necessary, excepting when expressly prohibited. If the Government can take property for public uses, it can take the producer himself. Admitting the duty of every man to support and defend the Government, the right to enforce service is a corollary. No Government can exist on mere voluntary principle. The principle of every law is coercion. Thank God the instincts of the people are loyal. If it is true that a compulsory levy is anti-Republican, then the Government is just as impossible as a War Democrat, and must inevitably perish with the first formidable convulsion.

The committee then voted on and rejected Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment, 26 against 73, for repealing so much of the old act as authorizes exemption from military service on payment of $300.

Another amendment was agreed to for striking out the $400 commutation, and thus leaving it at $300.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved to strike out from the substitute of Military Affairs Committee for the bill, the following: "And if any drafted man shall pay money for the procuration of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve such person from the draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas."

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) briefly showed the impossibility of procuring the necessary number of men if this clause be stricken out.

Mr. STEVENS said, according to his amendment, a man paying commutation would be released for three years, while, according to the above revision, he would be liable to draft the next day, which would be unjust.

The committee, by a vote of 79 to 49, struck out the clause.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) in reply to Mr. GARFIELD, said that every commutation paid has produced a man, therefore there could be no such effects as the gentleman had described.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) contended that the Government has a right to the service of every citizen. There should be no exemption except to a limited extent. The ministers of the Gospel who remain at home, persons who have families depending on them for support, and persons having religious scruples may be exempted by paying commutations.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) was in favor of filling our armies, as far as possible, by volunteers, who were better than drafted men. He hoped the committee would consider its vote exempting for three years from the draft those who pay commutation.

The committee rose.

ASSAY OFFICE AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Union,) introduced a bill to establish an Assay Office in St. Louis, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) reported a bill for a Ship Canal for vessels of war from the Mississippi to the northern lakes.

House adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Incorporating the Cayuga and Ontario Ship Canal Company.

For the appointment of Commissioners to settle the boundary between New-York and Westchester County.

Appropriating $200,000 for the improvement of the Hudson River.

Incoporating the Atlantic and Brazil Navigation Company.

Perfecting the constitutional amendment to enable soldiers to vote.

Regulating the use of steamboat wharves in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Providing for the payment of bounties to certain reenlisted veterans.

Providing a State bounty of $300 to volunteers in lieu of local bounties.

Relative to the payment of arrears of taxes and assessments in New-York.

Regulating the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Legalizing the action of Town, City and County authorities in raising bounty moneys.

Legalizing the County ordinances of the New York Supervisors. Recommitted.

Amending the Brooklyn Water Act.

Resolutions were then reported by Mr. BELL, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, that no difference should be made between foreign and domestic holders of State Stocks, as to the currency, in which the principal and interest thereon shall be paid. Lies over. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women.

Extending certain avenues in Brooklyn.

Relative to the National Guard, First Division.

Relative to the expenses of streets in Williamsburgh.

Establishing the fire limits in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New-York.

Incorporating the New-York Seamen's Boarding House Keepers Association.

By Mr. BAYANT—To incorporate the New-York National Fund Bank of Trusts.

By Mr. MCCANN—Incorporating the New-York Clever Fellows Club.

By Mr. MURRAY—Incorporating the Amity Savings' Bank of New-York.

By Mr. PINCKNEY—To provide for the payment of the persons making the enrollment for the draft of 1863.

Relative to streets in Richmond County.

By Mr. PLATT—Relative to the transportation of freight on Long Island.

By Mr. O'CONNOR—To establish a Free Academy in Brooklyn.

The bill fixing the salary of Police Justices in Brooklyn was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. A. ANDREWS—To provide a State bounty for volunteers.

By Mr. CURTIS—Relative to legal advertisements in New-York.

By Mr. KIRBE—For a road in William and other streets, New-York.

By Mr. J. L. SMITH—To incorporate the Longshoresman's Association

By Mr. RYAN—Authorizing the Central Park and North and East River Railroad to change their route.

By Mr. MCNEIL—To consolidate the New-York Central and Harlem Railroad Companies.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—Incorporating the Long Island City Water Company.

By Mr. LOCKWOOD—Incorporating the New-York and Westchester Railroad Company.

By Mr. OLVANY—The South Ferry and Grand-street Railroad Bill.

By Mr. BRYANT—To amend the act relative to the railroad in South, West and other streets.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. REDDINGTON—Indorsing the President's order for a draft as coming in the right time, and pledging a cheerful response from the State of New-York. Laid over.

Mr REED called up the resolution asking Congress to provide better facilities for the transportation of troops between New-York and Philadelphia. Adopted. Adjourned.

AN IMPENDING REBEL REVOLT.

The Results of Their Wholesale Conscription—Remarkable Address of Rebel Soldiers in Arms—They Denounce Their Leaders and Refuse to Serve.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Feb. 2, publishes the following address, which it editorially vouches for as genuine. It says: "It comes to us from two distinct and independent sources, each professing to be a literal copy of the document, including italics and capitals. These transcripts of the original are corroborative, and leave no room to doubt the genuineness of this revolutionary manifesto. How extensively it has been circulated, or to what extent it has influenced the rank and file of JOHNSTON'S army, we have no means of knowing."

EDS. COMMERCIAL: The following address was procured by me from some rebel soldiers in Calhoun County, Alabama, a few days past. I was on secret service for the Government, and was, therefore, in disguise, and the rebels gave me the address, supposing me to be a rebel soldier. There is no mistake as to its genuineness; and I know that it has circulated to a considerable extent among the dissatisfied rebel soldiers. The italics and capitals are the author's; the punctuation is mine. I have the original copy in my possession. U. S. SCOUT.

THE ADDRESS.

FELLOW SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE:—Three years ago we were called upon to volunteer in the Confederate army for a term of three years; and we all nobly responded to the call, with the express understanding that we were to be discharged as soon as our term of service expired. Indeed, we were *faithfully assured* by all of our officials that such a course would be pursued. The Secretary of War proclaimed that those who volunteered for "*three years* or during the war" would have to be discharged from the army at the end of three years. But, to our utter surprise, we are now told that we *must be* CONSCRIPTED and FORCED to enter the army for *another term of three years! Our feelings* are not to be consulted—WE MUST BE CONSCRIPTED!

Was such a thing ever heard of before? Do the annals of war furnish a single instance of volunteer soldiers being forced to continue in the service after the expiration of their term of service? Surely not! If we search the history of the world, from the days of Adam down to the present, we will find that in *every instance*, a volunteer soldier was discharged as soon as his term of service expired, unless he of his own accord, reënlisted as a volunteer; and are we, *Americans*, once the boast and pride of the world—ARE WE to be treated worse than the heathen of the dark ages treated their soldiers? Are *we* to be made the worst slaves ever known to the world? And are *we* to become the laughing-stock of the world?

FELLOW SOLDIERS! Is it not clear to every rational mind that our pompous and merciless rulers are daily *stealing away* our *rights* and *liberties*, and reducing us to the most abject *slavery* ever known to the world? And shall we *cowardly submit* to this palpable infringement upon our *most sacred rights!* We were told that we must come out to fight for *our rights:* yet our *inhuman leaders* are gradually robbing us of *every* right *inherited by nature* or *transmitted to us by our predecessors!* The Federals did not hesitate to discharge *all* their nine months' troops whose term of service expired last Summer—they were promptly discharged, and their places filled up by new levies; and shall we *suffer* ourselves to be treated worse than our enemies are treated? No, brave comrades, let's *assert our rights, and unflinchingly maintain them!* Let's show our beastly rulers that they *can not thus enslave* us because we are *private soldiers!* They have already *cunningly* led us to the very *threshold of destruction*; they have practiced one *deception* after another upon us; they have told us *lies*—HORRIBLE LIES—to induce us to become their ABJECT SLAVES.

Among the *innumerable lies* promulgated by these *unmitigated scamps*, we call your attention to the following: They told us that the war would not last *three months*; that *foreign nations* would recognize us as an independent people, and help us fight; that the Yankees could not fight; that one of us could whip *ten Yankees*; that Vicksburgh could *never be taken*; that Chattanooga could *never be taken*; that the *peace party* of the North would force LINCOLN to MAKE PEACE with the South; THAT WE SOLDIERS SHOULD BE DISCHARGED AS SOON AS OUR TIME EXPIRED, and that we *would not* be heavily taxed. These are but a few of the many hypocritical lies proclaimed by those conspirators who have precipitated us into irretrievable revolution. *Shall we submit to be beguiled by these* UNPARDONABLE USURPERS, and permit our families to STARVE TO DEATH, through want of our labor at home? Are we not aware that if our absence from our families be protracted another term of three years, many of them will suffer wretchedly for the necessaries of life, if they do not starve entirely to death? And are we not bound by the MOST SACRED LAWS known to man *to provide for our families?* And should we permit a set of *usurping profligates* to prevent us from complying with this DIVINE LAW? By the late laws of Congress, our families are to be taxed to an almost *unlimited extent*; and if we submit to become conscripts, the last ray of hope will have to be *expelled* from our hearts, for we can then hope for nothing but AN UNTIMELY STATE OF ABJECT SLAVERY, NOT ONLY OF OURSELVES, BUT ALSO OF OUR FAMILIES!

NOW IS THE TIME TO ASSERT OUR RIGHTS, for if we wait longer our DOOM WILL BE FOREVER SEALED! We who write this address are determined to *demand our rights*, and, if necessary, we will DEMAND THEM AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET! We are not enemies to the South; but we are lovers of our *rights, liberties* and *families*; and if we must lose all our *sacred rights*, and permit our *families to starve*, in order to sustain our *wicked leaders* in their DECEPTIVE COURSE, we prefer to return to our ALLEGIANCE TO THE OLD GOVERNMENT, ACCEPT OF LINCOLN'S PARDON, and let the *leaders* and their CONFEDERACY GO TO HELL TOGETHER! This may be hard language for men who have *fought* in many a hard battle to use; but *silent endurance* ceases to be a VIRTUE, and confident are we that the Government of the United States can *treat us no worse than we are being treated by our heartless officials in the field as well as at Richmond.*

But we are told that if we will let the authorities CONSCRIPT us the war will soon close, favorable to our side! Can any rational man credit such a *perfidious lie?* Does not this conscripting business *plainly say* to the world we are *fast playing out?* that our weakness is *rapidly manifesting* itself to our own *deluded minds?* Fellow-soldiers, we have been too often deceived by these wily liars to place the slightest confidence in anything they tell us. They are but INVENTED LIES to enable them to tie the cord of DESPOTISM tighter around our wrists! Every intelligent soldier among us knows that we are already whipped; and why not acknowledge it at once? Why not show our leaders that we know we are whipped as well as they do? PRESIDENT DAVIS VIRTUALLY ACKNOWLEDGES THIS FACT; so do the SECRETARY OF WAR and the SECRETARY of the TREASURY! What use is there for us to contend against a DEAD CURRENCY and an EMPTY COMMISSARY in the face of the best army ever marshaled for combat? Think of these things, fellow-soldiers, and *decide* what shall be *your* course. WE HAVE MADE UP OUR MINDS TO GO HOME AS SOON AS OUR TIME IS OUT! MANY SOLDIERS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Open at 10 A. M.—Nos. 955, 613, 1079, 1081, 1087, 1123, 1143, 1145, 1157, 1177, 1179, 1041, 696, 1191, 1199, 1201, 1207, 1209, 1215, 1223. *Part II.*—Not in session.

GENERAL TERM—Non-enumerated motions.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 59, 88, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 357, 358, 359, 361, 362, 363, 245. *Part II.*—Nos. 302, 303, 315, 416, 329, 169, 330, 333, 335, 336, 400, 324, 345, 347, 205.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 2727, 2953, 2097, 3156, 3203, 3213, 1065, 3247, 3257, 3259, 3359, 3363, 3375, 1711. *Part II.*—Nos. 2668, 3396, 2480, 3298, 3306, 3226, 3228, 3338, 3340, 3346, 3350, 3361, 3362, 3366, 3368.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$35,000	Amer. Gold	158⅛	300	Fort Wayne R	88¼
20,000	do	158¾	1000	Pacific M. S. S. C.	226
100	N. Y. Cen. R	132⅜	900	Mich. So	91⅜
800	Erie Railroad	107⅛	500	do	s3 91⅝
200	Ill. Cen. R	128	100	do	b10 91⅜
100	do	b5.128⅛	500	do	91⅜
100	do	b5.128⅛	100	do	b3 91⅜
300	Pittsburgh	112¾	100	do	b3 91⅜
200	Quicks. M. Co	b3 49⅜	300	Mar. Min. Co	s3 28
100	Bud. ⅛. R	s10.142	400	do	s10 27¾
100	do	s30.142¼	200	do	s30 27
100	do	s30.142⅜	200	do	s30 27⅜
100	Cumb. Coal	51¾	100	do	b30 28
100	do	b3 51⅝	200	do	s10 27⅜
100	Toledo	136¾	200	do	s10 28
100	Rock Island R	b3.142¾			

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES clear and give strength to the voice of Singers, and are indispensable to Public Speakers.

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[Advertisement.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—If you would be entertained and instructed, at the same time, read the Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February, now ready. Physiology, Psychology, Physiognomy, Ethnology, are amply illustrated. Only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!—Do not fail to see special Valentines, with other splendid novelties, and Fashions by Mme. DEMOREST, in DEMOREST'S *Illustrated News* of this week.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 3.—*In steamship Roanoke, for Havana.*—Ann Bannon, Julia Morgan, Miss Amelia Ludington, Miss Delia Ludington, Daniel R. Noyes, Jr., Mr. Sokornen, Mrs. Pauline Lehman, Susan Armstrong, Walter R. T. Jones, Master Low, A. F. Dowling, John T. Adams, T. C. Lambden, Mr. Amelio, Calmon due Pin, A. H. Whittell, Francisco Mas, Mariano Mauri, George Gay.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 3.—*In steamship America, from Bremen, &c.*—Dr. J. Rosing and lady, H. A. Warneken, B. Toch, Saml. Lawrie, H. Gildemeister, F. Schulz, Chas. Schmidt, J. F. Plate, Paul Wehrmann, G. H. Runoah, A. Stenerer, Geo. H. Stern, R. Stern, J. G. Wustman and wife, Susana Bauer and child, L. Schmidt, G. Tadt, Victor Weil and wife, A. Hereth, F. W. Rhoder, Geo. Leach, C. W. F. Fein, Theo. Kretzer, L. Gruel and family, D. B. Koch, M. Novak, M. Luis, Louis Frank, Aug. Dangberg, W. Stodieck, Aug. Dockmeiter, G. Frenert, Jos. Grebe, A. Schmidts, Fred. Kamps, D. Hedeman and wife, Cath. Rethorst, Cath. Bockorst, G. Gast, Mr. Fahiman, Mr. Elmendorff, B. Bendel, Ph. Kessinger, A. Lab, L. Heilinzstein, S. Speirs, E. Moller, S. Bayer, A. Loesch, A. Sievert and wife, J. Kratochsmiil, T. F. Knoptoch, and 182 in the steerage.

FEB. 3.—*In brig Thomas Owen, from Nuevitas.*—Carter's Zouave Troupe—Mr. J. Heneage Carter and lady, Harry Sanford, Geo. Sanford, Josephine Sanford, L. M. W. Steere, D. J. Risley, Frosper Gerard, Geo. H. March, Oscar Kress, Miss Minnie Rivers, Miss Rifle Rivers, Maggie Thorn, Ada Boshell, Jennie Smith, Annie Smith, Katy Curren, Lillie Wiseman, Mlle. Media, Mr. Adam Carter, Mr. Theodore Chuunn.

In steamship Atlantic, from Hilton Head.—Col. T. B. Pond, 63d Ohio, with 302 re-enlisted men; Surgeon A. C. Barton, Adjt. J. C. Hatcher, Capts. F. M. Rahler, H. R. West, Jas. Johnson, S. B. Larimer, L. D. Hopper, N. H. Chamberlain, Lieuts. J. C. Edwards, Thos. H. Combs, J. R. Larimer, G. W. Hirst, J. N. Starr, D. W. Welsh, A. C. W. Clews, and Chaplain J. C. Gregg, all of 62d Ohio; Lieut.-Col. D. W. Strickland, 48th N. Y., with 300 re-enlisted men; Capts. A. Olmendorf, W. L. Lockwood, J. M. Nichols, Lieuts. R. R. Hilliard, J. A. Fess, J. A. Barrett, A. H. J. Graham, R. Edwards, W. E. De Arcy, Ed. Hutchinson, all of 48th N. Y.; Lieut. C. K. McDonald, 47th N. Y., with 108 re-enlisted men — Mass.; Lieut. Smith, Invalid Corps; Lieut. D. L. Coe, Lieut. John Ham, 11th Me.; Lieut. W. Ferguson, 115th N. Y.; Lieut. J. A. Newell, 100th N. Y.; Lieut. D. Cormers, 169th N. Y.; Lieut. Chas. H. Young, 127th N. Y.; Lieut. J. H. Clark, 30th R. I.; Lieut. Vermilya, Lieut.-Commander W. C. West, U. S. N.; Lieut. R. H. Phillips, Lieut. Nichols, Lieut. Nordensall, Lieut B. F. Dexter, Lieut. L. W. Lane, Lieut. G. Hagerman, Acting Asst. Paymaster Andrews, Capt. Edwards, U. S. Coast Survey; Capts. M. D. Bailey, L. D. Lingenfelter, Patterson Hurst, Maj. Winsberg, Lieut. Cooper, Lieut. Fisher, Mr. Isaac Elbten and lady, Mrs. Dubois, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Stryker, Mrs. Ketcham, daughter and servant, Mrs. Hanks, Mr. H. W. Reed, Tax Commissioner, E. Brewer, and 80 in steerage.

In steam transport Western Metropolis, from New-Orleans—Acting Master E. Trott, U. S. A.; Capt. J. T. Foster, Lieuts. A. B. McCornell, C. Snyder, G. S. Stewart, C. Gardner, Wm. J. Purty, C. H. Tenney, C. J. Ackert, S. C. Murphy, G. N. Sternberg, H. J. Mott, R. B. Rogers, all of U. S. Army; Lieut. S. W. Remmington, U. S. N.; Capts. S. Conlin, J. M. Wandenberg, M. Newman, of U. S. A.; Major S. S. Seward, 13th Army Corps; Mr. J. G. Bond, W. P. Haskell, W. A. Lebark, R. R. Taylor, and 109 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 07 | Sun sets..... 5 21 | Moon rises. 3 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 50 | Gov. Island.. 5 39 | Hell Gate.. 7 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamer Illinois, Babcock, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Brig Sharon, (Br.,) Smith, Cienfuegos. J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Nelson, Weed, Stamford, ——; Francis Hatch, Whiteman, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Ocean Wave, Foster, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship America, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen Jan. 17, via Southampton 21st, with mdse. and 273 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Encountered heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Steamship Atlantic, Eldridge, Hilton Head Jan. 31, 9 P. M., with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Hibernian, (Br.,) Moreland, Galway Jan. 19, via Halifax Feb. 1, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 336 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

U. S. steam transport Montauk, Greenman, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, with three companies 19th New-Jersey Regiment, and one company New-York Third, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, with 300 of the 19th New-Jersey Regiment, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Western Metropolis, Hilton, New-Orleans Jan. 26, 9 A. M., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Waldron, Providence.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence.

Bark Maraval, Griffing, Turks Island 12 ds., with salt to T. T. Dwight. Had light winds and calms most of the passage. Left no vessels.

Brig Emily, (of London,) Stooke, Bathurst, River Gambia, W. C. A., Jan. 3, with hides to Bierwierth & Rochall.

Brig Thomas Owen, Pettengill, Nuevitas Jan. 21, with cedar, mahogany, etc., to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Natt, Smith, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mora, Sedgwick, Elizabethport, for Providence.

BELOW—Bark Martha's Vineyard, Br. brig Velocity; also 2 brigs.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Roanoke, for Havana.

Feb. 2—Steamer City